The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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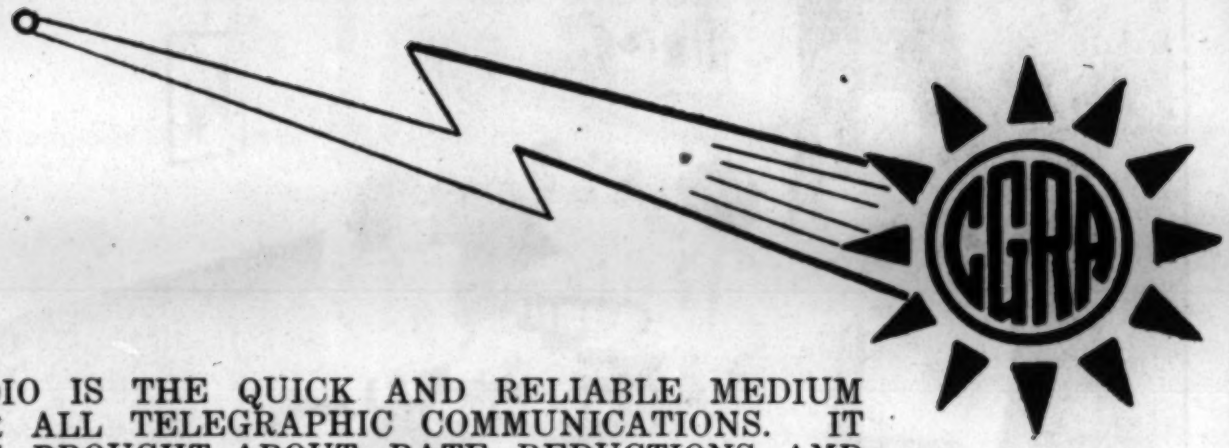

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

ARE THE JAPANESE REALLY CHANGING S.M.R. POLICY?

WHILE the Japanese newspapers have hailed the appointment of Court Yasuya Uchida as president of the South Manchuria Railway as an indication of a new and more modern Japanese policy in respect to Manchuria, the Chinese people probably will adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude before making up their minds of the matter. While Chinese skepticism regarding any Japanese announcement in respect to the S. M. R. is easy to understand, there do seem to be some slight indications that the Japanese are beginning to sense the futility of their old "blood and iron" policy in China's northeastern provinces. That the Japanese people are becoming dissatisfied with their Government's military-political policy in Manchuria has been indicated in two ways: Press criticism and resolutions by chambers of commerce. In the issue of *The Review* for April 25 (Page 258) there appeared a reprint of strong criticism by Japanese newspapers regarding Japanese policy in respect to the S. M. R. Later some of the powerful Japanese commercial and industrial organizations in the Osaka district passed resolutions demanding that military-politics be eliminated from the management and control of the South Manchuria Railway. The Japanese newspapers charged that the S. M. R. had served as a "political-football" long enough and declared that unless the system of management was changed, Japan was in danger of losing her entire economic position in South Manchuria. Japanese criticism of their own government's military-political control and mis-management of the S. M. R. was stronger and more pointed than anything which the Chinese have had to say on the subject. For example the Japanese newspapers charged that politicians sent to South Manchuria from Tokyo had been guilty of the worst forms of graft and corruption; that the "S. M. R. had served as a sort of milch cow for political parties, thus serving as a source of political corruption; that Japanese officials connected with the Railway had ignored the permanent interests of their country for the sake of monetary gain." It was also of considerable significance that the Japanese newspapers did not hold out any hope for early reform and predicted the early development of a serious Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

The imminence of this crisis apparently has been responsible for the appointment of Count

Uchida as president of the S. M. R. He has on three occasions served as Japanese Foreign Minister and for a considerable period was Japanese ambassador to Washington. Count Uchida's residence in the United States and his extensive acquaintance with Wall Street financiers is supposed to be of some significance due to Japan's efforts extending over a considerable number of years to obtain an American loan for the S. M. R. But if the present Japanese Government had this element in mind the probabilities are that the Japanese will again be disappointed. The reason for this statement is that the Japanese never will be able to obtain American financing for the S. M. R. so long as the Chinese object and Chinese approval for such a loan is not likely to materialize so long as Japan continues to operate the S. M. R. as an instrument of military-economic conquest at the expense of China. According to comment appearing in the Japanese newspapers incidental to the appointment of Count Uchida as president of the S. M. R., his aloofness from partisan politics is expected to facilitate the adoption of new policies, but whether this will eventuate remains to be seen.

The Japanese predicament in Manchuria has been due to perfectly natural causes. The South Manchuria Railway, instead of being operated as an economic enterprise, has been used as the plaything of the Japanese military bureaucracy which has been intent on one thing only: the conquest of South Manchuria and the annexation of that important portion of Chinese territory similar to the present status of Korea. This policy has been in effect in one way or another since the Russo-Japanese War. As a result of this continued Japanese policy of conquest, the Chinese authorities in Manchuria were forced into a position where they had to "fight fire with fire." Despairing of any change in Japanese policy, the Chinese several years ago decided to build a number of new railway lines that would break the monopoly of the Japanese Government-controlled S. M. R. The Japanese threatened and intrigued but the Chinese pushed their new lines to completion, the culmination of their campaign being the recent decision to develop the port of Hulutao on the Gulf of Liaotung which will serve as a rival of the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen. Now the Japanese are beginning to feel the effect of Chinese competition in decreased revenues on the S. M. R., hence the recent move of the Japanese to induce the Chinese authorities to enter into a conference on the railway situation in South Manchuria. But while the Chinese have consented to such a conference and have appointed their delegates, something has always intervened to prevent an actual opening of the conference. The Japanese authorities apparently expect Count Uchida to be more successful, but whether he succeeds depends entirely upon the fundamental question: whether Japan has actually reached the point where she would be willing to throw out the military bureaucracy and convert the S. M. R. into an economic enterprise to be operated as a railway and not as an instrument of imperial aggression at the expense of the Chinese people and their territory.

A report from Tokyo by the Japanese Rengo service on June 16 stated that the South Manchuria Railway had made an agreement with a syndicate of Japanese banks for a loan of Yen 30,000,000, the loan being similar to another loan for a similar amount which was negotiated sometime ago. The arrangements for the loan were made by Mr. Inouye, Finance Minister. The necessity for this new capital has been due to three causes: The world economic depression and consequent falling off of demand for Manchurian products; the competition of the new Chinese railway; and mis-management of the S. M. R. by the Japanese military bureaucracy.

CHINA TO OBTAIN SEAT ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

ACCORDING to reports from unofficial sources at Geneva it seems practically certain that China will be elected to the Council of the League of Nations in September, filling the seat vacated by Persia. Only a majority is required for this election and China should get something approaching unanimity. Of the 14 seats on the Council, five are held by the Great Powers, including Japan, and nine are elective. Of these nine, three are held in rotation by Latin-American members of the League; five by European powers (including Spain and Poland, which are semi-permanent, i.e., have been declared re-eligible by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly when their period of three years came to an end), and one by an Asiatic state. Last year China's candidature, apart from the want of confidence in the stability and authority of the Government, was made difficult because of the strong feeling against extending the principle of re-eligibility to which some states are opposed on principle; that is, China had been off the Council only two years and so would have had to be declared re-eligible by a two-thirds majority before she could stand for election. At the same time there were countries which wanted to know why China should be elected to the Council when Persia was still on that body, instead of waiting for a year. This time, as a mere majority is required to elect China to the Council, the question of re-eligibility does not arise, Persia goes off the Council and China's international position and League stock are higher than they have been for a long time (for one thing the Government has begun to pay its League contributions and arrears and for another the increased cooperation between the League and China have led to a better understanding of this country's importance as a world factor and member of the League).

The Review has received copies of the minutes of the 63rd session of the Council held at Geneva May 19 when the communication from the Chinese Government with regard to co-operation with the League as regards technical questions was taken up. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, representative of China, came to the Council table.

Speaking on behalf of the National Government of China, Dr. Wu thanked the members of the Council for the support they had given the plan for technicial co-operation between the League of Nations and China. He had already, as an observer, shared in the work recently developed with the League's assistance in the domain of public health. The experts who had been sent to China had, apart from their knowledge of their subject distinguished themselves

by their earnestness of purpose and the impartial and practical way in which they had undertaken their tasks. Now that this happy co-operation was to extend to other spheres of national reconstruction, there could be no doubt that the assistance received from the League would be more than ever useful and appreciated by the whole Chinese nation, he said. Notwithstanding a civilization that was forty centuries old, China was determined to move along modern lines, and if, in days to come, as a result of the League's timely co-operation, her sons managed again to contribute something toward the progress and well-being of mankind as they had done in the past, the efforts of the League would not have been in vain, he concluded.

Some Possible Results From the Visit of the American "Silver" Senators

ALTHOUGH it always has been favorite indoor sport of Shanghai foreigners, particularly those possessing the "die-hard" complex, to ridicule the visits to this part of the world of American senators and representatives, there is no side-stepping the fact that these visits of members of America's chief legislative body have usually been followed by important developments in U. S. policy toward this part of the world. In 1919-1920 the visit of a large number of Congressman to China resulted indirectly in the calling of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and the inclusion in the agenda of that meeting of a discussion of problems affecting the international status of the Chinese Republic. Another visit of a number of senators and representatives in 1927 had a considerable bearing on the refusal of the American Government to intervene in China and later had much to do with the decision of the U. S. Government to extend recognition to the new Nationalist Administration in Nanking.

Now there is another delegation of senators and representatives in China and according to report still more are on the way. And while present prospects do not appear any too favorable for constructive action on the silver question it is really too early to form any definite conclusions on that subject. According to reports from Washington President Hoover, due to foreign, particularly British opposition, has refused to take any steps toward the calling of a silver conference in accordance with the resolution passed by the Sixth Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. But this does not mean that President Hoover may not change his mind after Congress resumes its sittings this fall and the various senators and representatives are back on the job from their Oriental tour. Congressmen from the western states appear to be more or less united on the proposition that something should be done about silver and if they continue in their present attitude something will be done, regardless of the personal views of President Hoover, the reason being that neither of the two major political parties will want the other to make a political issue of this question. Already Senator King of Utah, ranking Democrat in the Upper House is beginning to attack Hoover's attitude on this question and it will not be long before Senator Pittman, another ranking Domocrat will be back home with fresh ammunition from the China front. Senator Oddie, Republican, who is also in China at the present time, will likewise have something to say on this question. Hence the likelihood is that something may be done, despite the views of the economists who claim that silver should be permitted to take its natural course in the direction of copper and lead and wheat. It may be poor economics to attempt a stabilization of silver, but it may become good politics to do so in the event such is necessary in order to keep the western silver states from going Democratic in the next presidential election.

Although it is beyond the ability of the average individual to understand all the ins and outs of the silver question, there is no questioning the fact that Senator Pittman understands his subject and when he declares that something will be done about it, we are rather inclined to think he knows what he is talking about. At any rate China apparently stands a good chance of benefitting from the controversy, not because of any overwhelming desire on the part of American politicians to help China, but because *helping China* will provide a convenient peg upon which to hang congressional action. As a matter of fact China, at least from the standpoint of the National Government, is not interested in high silver; rather the contrary, but China will offer no objections to an American loan which might contain a scheme for stabilizing the price of silver. The Chinese Government with its major obligations in the form of silver loans in the domestic market, would not shed any tears even should silver slump to still lower values, because every drop in the price of silver decreases just that much the Government's obligations. China therefore occupies a strategic position on this question and before she will agree to any plan for stabilization that would increase the price of silver, she will have to receive material benefits in the form of a silver loan or a Gold-silver loan, or some other benefit that would make it worth while for China to cooperate.

Aside from the silver question there are numerous other reasons why the United States should do something to help improve economic conditions in China. Here again the motives are mixed, but a perusal of editorial comment appearing in the American press in recent weeks and months has shown the beginnings of a realization that there can be no revival of economic prosperity in the United States which does not also include an economic revival of China. The best editorial expression of these facts appeared in the May 2 issuee of *The Chicago Tribune* the most widely circulated newspaper in the United States, under the heading, "China's Needs, America's Opportunity," a reprint of which follows:

CHINA'S NEEDS, AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

(*The Chicago Tribune May 2*)

A recent issue of *The China Weekly Review* contains an article on recent developments in China indicating that the government is turning toward Europe for assistance and hence away from America. Up to this time the tendency has been to seek technical experts and financial aid from the United States. But recent proposals for aid through the agency of the league of nations seem to promise success and if adopted will bring about a reorientation of Chinese policy, in which the United States will be left out. Any substantial aid from the league of nations must of course be given by England and France. Recent evidence of this change is in railroad development, a prime need of China which the United States is well equipped to meet. American advisers are of late less in request and British are reappearing.

This is a phenomenon which our state department cannot afford to ignore. Procrastination means defeat. China's needs are urgent and in fact critical, as *The Tribune* repeatedly has pointed out. Recent dispatches report a schism in the Nanking government which seems very dangerous. It may postpone or prevent any measures of aid. But we should be canvassing possibilities and be ready to act advisedly and as soon as action is permissible.

American financial resources are the greatest in the world at this moment and American technical advice is of the first order. It is true the instability of Chinese conditions makes investment in that country more hazardous than at home and they must be considered and treated with caution. But we have poured money into Europe since the war and European conditions are not as secure as might be. Substantial assistance to China would bring about stability if properly directed and safeguarded, and at any rate it offers possibilities we cannot afford to dismiss.

China is an immense market for products we manufacture and China will buy when it has peace and the opportunity to accumulate capital. It needs and is eager to have railroads, highways, and all forms of modern communication. It wishes to modernize its cities and to enjoy all the resources of modern life. It contains a fourth of the human race and their material welfare is essential to that of the rest of the world. One of the most important factors in the world depression is the demoralization of China, India, and Russia, which together represent some 943 million people of the estimated 1,922 millions of the world. Of these China is by far the most important to us because of our situation, our conditions, our relations and the character of its people.

The Chinese, in spite of the conservatism which in recent centuries has retarded their material development, are unsurpassed by any other race for character and intelligence. They are unequaled for industry and thrift. Their mental qualities are first rate. They have a high order of culture and if their system of education and traditionalism has withheld them from the benefits created by modern occidental science and material development, we are convinced they are ready to take advantage of them and will do so to the great benefit of the world.

The dire evils which now seem to engulf them should not be permitted to blind us to the fundamentals of their strength. We ought not to underestimate the dangers and difficulties of this period of transition. On the contrary, we ought to realize that China is in grave danger of being demoralized and deflected from her right line of progress by her internal conditions of strife and devastation, which may make her a prey to bolshevist influence. But if the statesmanship of the west is not purblind it will not fail to come to her support in this crisis, and the contribution of the United States to this service to China and to civilization should be timely and substantial.

We in America are preoccupied just now with our own troubles, but this ought not to cause us to neglect our interest in Chinese restoration and progress and the urgent need for well considered action before it is too late. We are not underestimating the difficulties nor exaggerating possibilities. We are not proposing hasty or purely altruistic experiments. There is a real sentiment of friendliness in America toward the Chinese people, but our policy should be based upon a practical consideration of conditions and upon the principle of mutual benefit. From the point of view of self-interest, an entirely proper point of view if intelligent, there are few if any factors in our present depressed situation which could be more substantially helpful to our own restoration than the stabilizing of conditions in China and the opening to us, in fair proportion, of the financial and commercial opportunities which a pacified and progressive China would offer.

The National Government as Viewed by an English Professor

PROF. Richard Henry Tawney, well known English lecturer, author and educationalist, who recently made an extensive trip through China has been writing his impressions in the *Manchester Guardian*. Of special interest at the present time are his impressions pertaining to the National Government which are reprinted herewith. Prof. Tawney was born in Calcutta in 1880 and received his education at Rugby and Oxford. After teaching and lecturing at Glasgow University, Oxford University and the University of London he served on the Executive of the Workers' Educational Association; Consultative Committee of the Board of Education; Coal Industry Commission, etc. He served in the 22nd S. B. Manchester Regiment in the World War and was wounded on the Somme. His writings include works on the agrarian problem, minimum wage, religion and capitalism. His article dealing with the Chinese National Government follows:

"The fundamental problem of China is economic." "Till political conditions have become settled, economic progress is out of the question." Both statements may be heard any day from persons equally well informed. A layman does not ramble at large about astronomy, and a visitor to China, if he is reasonably modest, exercises a similar restraint about Chinese politics. Still, he can hardly resist some tentative speculations.

The difficulty, as always in these matters, is not to understand the machinery—though, as a matter of fact, that is sometimes pretty difficult—but to understand what it means to those who work it, and the nature of the material which it has to cut. A man is interested in some particular problem or line of policy. He is shown a programme of reform more complete than any that will be applied in his own country in the next quarter of a century. He pricks up his ears. Then he inquires what is being done to carry it out. He learns that nothing is being done, that no one is very hopeful that anything will be done, that there is little finance or administrative staff, that the last official concerned in the business was not wholly above suspicion in the matter of money, and that his successor cannot visit the areas which most need attention for fear of being kidnapped. He does not ask himself, noble fellow, how long it is since administration became tolerably efficient in his own country, whether money is wholly without influence in Western politics, if it is not still true that in England a rich man can buy a seat in one House of the Legislature, or whether the police in all cities of the United States is a model of purity. He wags his sagacious head, smiles knowingly when he hears the phrase "The unification of China under the Nationalist Government," and concludes that Chinese politics are beneath the plane of his high Western intelligence.

Add to this the fact that one section of Western opinion is more interested in harping on the political weaknesses of China than in understanding their causes,

and the attempts now being made, the genuine and admirable attempts, to overcome them; that another section uses China—ancient civilisation, philosophic calm, devotion to peace, and all the rest of it—as a literary stick with which to beat, in the grand eighteenth-century manner, the imbecilities of Europe; and that the Chinese themselves, when talking in private, criticise the failings of their country with a remorseless candour horrifying to the European, who is accustomed to crack his little jokes at the Chinese tradition of saving the face of individuals, but commonly forgets that he himself has been taught, from his youth up, that the saving of the national face is the first duty of patriots. Having first rationalised too much, he next throws reason to the winds. He began by trying to find in the politics of China an Eastern Variant on the themes of London or Paris. He ends by exclaiming that the thing is meaningless, and that there are no politics in China, or that what politics there are serve only as the drapery of a primitive struggle for money and power between rival dynasts.

The Government and the Party

He is wrong in each case. State, Government, law, administration—these words have not meant in China what they mean in Europe to-day, any more than Europe has meant by architecture what China means by architecture or by scholarship what China means by scholarship. Political issues, nevertheless, are real and vital. Only a large canvas is needed in order to paint them. The forms have so often been described that it is needless to dwell on them. They are the product, partly, of the genius of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, partly of an American version of Western political theory, partly of the influence of Russian models, partly of military exigencies. The Nationalist Government is, technically, the creation of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party, with a membership of some 270,000. The National Congress of the party, the final authority, choose a Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee. From them is formed, in turn, a Central Political Council, which, in future, however, as a result of a change recently introduced, will include also some officials not members of these party committees. The highest organ of the Government is the State Council, under which are the Yuan, or Bureaux, of the "Five-power Constitution" of Dr. Sun—executive, legislative, judicial, examination and control,—the last two of which have hitherto, perhaps, existed mainly on paper. Here again alterations have recently taken place. The State Council, henceforward to be known as the Government Council, will in future include Ministers, as well as the chairman and vice-chairmen of the various bureaux. The change presumably means that those who have to carry out policy will have a larger voice in making it.

This machinery, in particular the subordination, on paper complete, of the Government to the party, has the air of a provisional arrangement. The party made the Revolution, and it was natural that, to begin with, it should make the Government. In theory, the present mechanism *is* provisional; it belongs to the period of "Political Tutelage," which is to end, so it is stated, in 1935. In fact, also so it appears to an outsider, the tendency is for the Government to gain in power at the expense of the party. The same individuals naturally hold the highest positions in both, and find that, as the Government settles down to real business, it has to face its problems in a somewhat different spirit from that natural to the sound party man. Nearly three-quarters of the membership of the party is said to be concentrated in some seven provinces, but the Government has to think of China as a whole. The Government has present power; the party, as the Revolution recedes, has the memory of it. In practice the former finances the latter, and, if rumour may be trusted, manipulates its elections.

A recent event, which was held in some quarters to be a symptom of the same tendency, and of which more has since been heard, was the resignation and arrest of the chairman of the Legislative Yuan, an old and respected members of the Kuomintang. Its occurrence made the sensation of a minor coup d'état. The occasion of it was the refusal of the politician in question, Mr. Hu Han-min, to consent to the proposal pressed by General Chang Kai-shek, and accepted by the majority of his colleagues, that a provisional constitution should be submitted to the People's Conference, which is at present being held. The episode had, no doubt, a considerable history behind it, on which a good deal might be said. It was interpreted by some good judges, however, as implying the recognition by certain leading personalities in the Government that it must rest in future on somewhat broader foundations than old-fashioned party orthodoxy was willing to admit. The technique of the business—the dinner party, the soldiers, the discreet notice in the press that the arrested politician had "accepted General Chang Kai-shek's invitation to spend the night at the Generalissimo's residence and to visit his country house during the week-end"—might have a flavour of the past; but the intention, it was argued, was liberal. That, it should be added, did not seem to be the view of thoughtful and well-informed Chinese, who regarded the affair as discreditable and ominous. Except that there was no blood, it was too much in the Imperial manner. It would open the door to a fresh flood of disorder. There are signs, unfortunately, that their prophecies may come true.

The forms are changing and will change. What matters is the realities behind them. Here again opinions differ somewhat sharply. The Government is sometimes criticised, not least by Chinese themselves, as the affair of a soldier and his immediate entourage—"a military despotism with a civilian propaganda department." It is true, of course, that military and financial preoccupations are overwhelming. One meets them at every turn. Civil war ended only last summer. It may not have ended for good. The country is swarming with troops, many of whom ought either to be disbanded or set to do useful work, such as the making of roads, under military discipline. Neither course is easy. It is not surprising that a soldier should be at the head of the State.

The most significant fact, it might fairly be argued, is different. The curse of China has been the weakness of institutions as compared with persons, which has caused the blunders of individuals to involve the ruin of a regime. That characteristic, though its roots are deep in the past, is somewhat less conspicuous than it was, and there are grounds for hoping that in time it will be overcome. The Government, if military affairs be left on one side, is inevitably in the present circumstances, a bureaucracy. This bureaucracy is, so to say, the representative political institution. It is, as far as politics are concerned, the new China, which is engaged in a struggle with the old—the China of economic stagnation and primitive superstitions and bloody-minded militarists. Its effective authority is still confined to, probably, less than half the country. It works under enormous difficulties of financial stirngency, civil disorder, political and personal insecurity. In so far, however, as the future is being determined not by impersonal forces, or by the mere obstinate refusal to die of an older order of things, but by intelligence, knowledge, and an attempt to plan for the public good, it is by this group of men that it is being prepared.

It is, in the main, a modern group, and the Government which it supplies with ideas is, as a consequence, a modern Government. The majority of the leading figures among the men who staff it have been educated in Western institutions, and have received such training in economics, political science, and law as those institutions can offer. They are familiar with the economic and political organisation of the United States, and—though to a less extent—of Europe, conceive their task to be the equipment of their country with the material apparatus of Western civilisation, and set about that task with a Western intellectual technique.

Old traditions die hard. The public service suffers from defects of a kind which were familiar in Europe in a recent past, and of which the Chinese themselves are fully aware, though they are less severe on them than they should be. There is, as in the England of the early nineteenth century, too much jobbery in appointments, and there is far too great readiness, on the part even of officials who are themselves a model of integrity, to condone financial irregularities in others. On the other hand, the service contains men who, in character, intellect, and disinterested devotion to duty, would be an honour to any State. And it is fair to remember that some foreign criticisms on the Government are provoked, not by its defects but by its virtues. Whatever its failings, it undoubtedly represents the best political intelligence of the nation. The alternative to it—so at least it appears to the layman—is not government by some other group, but no government at all. It has behind it the Customs revenue, the most important ports, the richest parts of the country, and the moral asset of recognition by foreign Powers. The hope for the future is that it will gradually extend its authority from the group of provinces which it governs to-day over the whole of the nation.

The Canton Movement and the Foreign Powers

THE initial effect of the so-called Canton Movement against the Central Government at Nanking has been to cause a general "slowing-down" of Nanking's efforts at treaty revision, particularly the abolition of extraterritoriality. This fact is evidenced in the general attitude of foreigners whose interests were likely to be affected by a revision of the treaties which, if consummated in accordance with Nanking's plans, would have made all foreigners and their interests subject to the regulations of the Chinese Government. According to Nanking's latest declaration, made prior to the Canton rebellion, the treaty revision question was to be settled before the end of the present year. And while there has been no change in the attitude of the Powers, particularly the United States and Great Britain, the Canton movement has had the inevitable effect of postponing negotiations. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, announced on June 15 that "until political conditions in China make it possible for a final agreement to be concluded, the British Government has deemed it desirable that the results of the recent negotiations between Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C. T. Wang be kept secret." This statement was made in the House of Commons in reply to a question by one of the members regarding the present status of the Sino-British negotiations on exterritoriality.

Chang Chi, Member of the Central Government at Nanking, who went to Canton to negotiate peace.

As to the Sino-American negotiations, the resignation of Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, caused an abrupt halt to the negotiations on exterritoriality which were being conducted in the American capital. Dr. Wu resigned in order to join the Canton administration. While recent reports from Nanking have suggested that the Sino-American negotiations will be continued immediately between Dr. C. T. Wang and the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson, there has been no official confirmation of the report from Washington. The real reason for Dr. C. C. Wu's resignation has not yet been disclosed. Reports by the *United Press* and *Reuters* from Washington on June 11 and 12 gave two reasons for Dr. Wu's resignation: Dr. Wu's friendship with Sun Fo and other members of the Canton government and Dr. Wu's refusal to apply to the American Government for an export permit for munitions which had been ordered by the Central Government, said orders covering some sixteen tons of explosives and 20 bombing-planes. However, reports from *The Review's* correspondent in Nanking gave a somewhat different explanation, one reason for Dr. Wu's retirement being the resignation and detention of Hu Han-ming, former head of the Legislative Yuan. Another reason was the receipt of numerous cables from the Canton leaders inviting him to join the Canton movement. The Nanking Government apparently has refused to accept Dr. Wu's resignation but since Dr. Wu has departed from Washington, Yung Kwei has been appointed Charge d'Affaires. Yung Kwei has been Counsellor of the Chinese Legation in Washington for approximately thirty years and in that period has served as charge d'affaires no less than eighteen times according to the *United Press* report, which stated that Dr. Wu was proceeding back to Canton by way of Europe.

The Powers' first official knowledge of the Canton defection was on June 5 when Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton "National Government" wired the Diplomatic Body in Peiping announcing that "the Kuomintang has withdrawn from Chiang Kai-shek all power and authority hitherto exercised by him as Chairman of the Government at Nanking, and has ordered the immediate dissolution of the said Nanking Government." Continuing, the telegram declared that in place of the Nanking Government, the Kuomintang has contituted at Canton the "National Government of the Republic of China which was formally inaugurated on May 28." Mr. Chen then demanded that the Powers withdraw recognition from the Nanking Government "and cease treating and dealing with it as the National Government of China." In conclusion Mr. Chen announced that any agreement or treaty which may be concluded with the Nanking authorities or any act that may be given or done by the said authorities or any payment of funds made to the said authorities "shall be of no effect of validity and shall be wholly repudiated by the National Government of the Republic of China of which I have the honor to be Minister of Foreign Affairs." In addition to this declaration of Eugene Chen which was telegraphed to the Diplomatic Corps, Tang Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintangist sent a long telegram to President Hoover, said telegram also bearing the authorship of Eugene Chen, wherein Tong explained his reasons for joining the Canton movement and repudiating the Nanking Government as a "family corporation."

The Canton Foreign Minister on June 14 issued a further statement explaining his views on exterritoriality wherein he declared that he personally held "milder" views on the abolition of exterritoriality than did Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. However, Mr. Chen issued a later statement denying that his views on the abolition of exterritoriality "were milder than those held by Gen. Chiang," hence there exists some little uncertainty as to just what Mr. Chen's views are on this important subject. A complete report of Mr. Chen's original interview together with his later correction appear further on in these columns. In connection with reports pertaining to Mr. Chen's past affiliations with the Soviet Russians, the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai published

a circular telegram allegedly issued by the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintang which denounced Mr. Chen for his alleged connection with Soviet Russia. The telegram claimed that Mr. Chen had been used as a tool by the Soviet when the Russian adviser Borodin functioned at Canton and Hankow, through whose influence Mr. Chen had been subsequently promoted to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The local Kuomintang branch urged Mr. Chen to depart from China at once. In an interview which Mr. Chen issued to the press on June 3 he denied that he was "in some way connected with communist circles." Declared Mr. Chen, "The suggestion is utterly false. I am not and never have been a Communist...." In this same declaration Mr. Chen further elaborated his views on China's foreign policies to the following effect, "If it be the will of the Chinese nation that the National Government of the Republic of China should proceed to the final liquidation of the regime bottomed on the unequal treaties, the Government are possessed of the determination to do so. There exist however special circumstances, created by the 'deadlock' diplomacy practised under Chiang Kai-shek's personal dictatorship which suggest the expediency of dealing with the problem of the unequal treaties in terms of a reasoned statesmanship rater than in the manner of a Y. M. C. A. 'drive.' " Aside from Eugene Chen's statements pertaining to the foreign policies of the Canton administration, the only actual contact of any of the Powers with Canton was on June 13 when the British consular officials at Shameen interviewed Wang Ching-wei and Eugene Chen, apparently, in regard to Canton's attitude in respect to the administration of the Canton Custom House and the commandeering of the Customs surplls in South China.

In any appraisal of the Canton Movement from the standpoint of the attitude of the foreign Powers. it should be stated that there are only two outstanding quesions directly affecting the Powers' interests in China. These are exterritoriality and the foreign concession. On these questions the four major Powers are divided into two groups with America and Great Britain favoring a gradual relinquishment policy and France and Japan apparently opposed to any immediate action. The existence of this situation has been responsible for reports that both France and Japan have been lending secret aid to the Canton movement. There also have been reports that certain officials actively associated with the Canton movement have given assurances to foreign interests, chiefly British, which have heavy investments in the Shanghai International Settlement, that in the event of Canton winning out in the present struggle, there would be no disturbance of the present status of the settlements or concessions for a period of twenty years; and also that Canton would adopt a more lenient policy in respect to the abolition of exterritoriality. However, these are nothing more than rumors which may have been put out purposely by Canton officialdom with the object of offsetting reports that Canton was likely to adopt radical foreign policies similar to those which prevailed at Canton and Hankow when the same officials were in power four years ago. Some foreign observers have claimed that there is considerable evidence of French moral support of the Canton movement, the reason being that France has been none too friendly toward the Nanking Government. Sometime ago Dr. C. T. Wang called attention to the "strange attitude" of the French Government in respect to China's demands for the abolition of exterritoriality and rendition of concessions and the suggestion was made that France and Japan had entered into a secret understanding to oppose China on these questions. Foreign observers in a somewhat neutral position from the standpoint of European politics have expressed the opinion that French coldness toward the National Government has been due to Nanking's friendliness toward Germany, evidenced in the employment of German military advisers, cooperation in the development of the Nanking-Berlin air service, and so on. Attention also has

Statue of Gen. Tsai Kung-shih, who was killed in Tsinan, Capital of Shantung province as a result of a fight between Chinese and Japanese troops which developed in 1928 when the Japanese military intervened in Shantung. Gen. Tsai had been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shantung and allegedly was killed by the Japanese troops. The statue, of which the above is a recent photograph, was recently erected in Tsinan. It was presented to the National Government by overseas Chinese residing at Singapore.

been called to the fact that several of the prominent figures in the Canton movement belong to the so-called "French-educated" group of China's intellectuals, the leader of which is Wang Ching-wei who long has been an adherent of French and Belgian socialistic ideas. The suggestion of French unofficial cooperation at Canton has naturally been responsible for reports of large sales of ammunition to the Canton government by the French colonial administration in Indo-China. However, these reports are all circumstantial and as stated in the foregoing are largely based on the fact that the French (and the Japanese) have stood out against Nanking's recent moves for treaty revision. It might also be mentioned in this connection that the action of the French authorities at Shanghai in opening up their Concession to all forms of gambling and vice which are illegal under Chinese laws, has been regarded as evidence of French opposition to the National Government at Nanking and an attempt to embarass and discredit the Chinese authorities in their attempt to obtain control of the foreign-administered areas.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

As regards the Nanking-Canton complication it is still at what might be termed the "political-stage," meaning that there has not yet been any actual fighting between the troops of the opposing factions. Although Nanking's emissary to Canton, Chang Chi, has returned to the Capital and has suggested the possibility of a peaceful adjustment, Nanking has given no outward manifestation of compliance with Canton's demands for the retirement of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the Central Government. On the contrary Nanking proceeded with the holding of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee with a full quorum present. Nanking has also issued a call for Fourth National Congress of Kuomintang delegates to meet in Nanking in October. The fact that Nanking was able to obtain a quorum for the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang C. E. C. constituted the best possible answer to Canton's claims that the political group in that city constitutes the "real" Kuomintang. Aside from the decision of the Fifth Plenary Session to call the Fourth Congress of Kuomintang delegates, chief attention was concentrated on the Government's forthcoming campaign against the Communists and red-bandits in the Central and Southern provinces. Nanking apparently is convinced that a complete eradication of the Communists will bring about an automatic adjustment of the Canton situation. Chang Chi, the Central Government's emissary to Canton declared upon his return to Nanking that the Communists were chiefly responsible for the strife within the ranks of the Kuomintang; that they had fanned the flames of discontent among the Canton leaders with the object of bringing on another civil war within the ranks of the party. Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who has been in Peiping for several days conferring with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other Northern political and military leaders, expressed somewhat similar ideas on his return to Shanghai on June 16, stating that the difficulties with Canton would be quickly adjusted by political means following the eradication of the Communist menace in the central Yangtsze provinces.

THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang C. E. C., prior to its adjournment on June 16 issued a long manifesto calling upon the entire nation to lend its support in the eradication of "Red" banditry. The manifesto stated that the Communist elements had taken advantage of the unsettled conditions in the country and in recent days had become "rampant and virulent." While there ought to have been little difficulty in suppressing the menace, the repeated ebullitions of military activities combined with the state of distress and poverty "had enabled the Communists to build up their malevolent strength and carry out their sinister schemes of propaganda and conspiracy." The Government therefore had decided to dispatch large forces into the affected districts with the object of driving out the red gangs in the shortest possible period of time. The attention of the Chinese people was called to the seriousness of the menace and the statement made that the Chinese people generally were not aware of the fact that the "Red" bandits are instigated and directed by "Red" Imperialism, hence unless the people become aroused to the situation there is danger of the entire country being over-run. That the Government realizes that more than mere military strength will be required to suppress the Communist gangs was indicated in the announcement on June 10 that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be accompanied on his trip to the Communist front by a special civilian committee composed of some of the country's leading scholars in political science and economics. The work of this committee will be to take charge of rehabilitation in areas from which the Communists have been expelled. Gen. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was expected to proceed to Kiangsi province immediately following the close of the Fifth Plenary C. E. C. meeting.

According to recent reports from Hongkong several prominent Chinese Communists recently have returned to Canton, among them being Huang Chi-hsiang who was credited with responsibility for the red uprising at Canton which resulted in the burning of a considerable section of that city. Another Chinese red leader, Chen Tou-hsiu, was also reported to have returned to Canton, bringing with him eight assistants and some $300,000 which he had obtained abroad. Chen Tou-hsiu was alleged to have he intended to form a new "independent" Communist army in South China which would work in cooperation with the present Canton Government.

The Police authorities in the Shanghai International Settlement on June 15 arrested two foreigners who gave their nationality as Belgians, who allegedly have been responsible for the organization of Communistic activities in the Shanghai district. The two foreigners, a man and woman who gave the names of Noulens and Vanderuyssen respectively, were allegedly found in possession of considerably Communistic literature most of which argued for the abolition of the capitalistic system and inauguration of a proletarian system of common ownership. It was also claimed that they had been largely responsible for the mailing out from Shanghai of literature dealing with the Communist situation in China's central provinces.

A report by the *United Press* from Hankow on June 12 stated that Ho Lung, one of the leading Red generals now operating in Hupeh province, was planning to invade Honan province. The report claimed that Communist armies had been steadily growing in Honan, apparently the result of the Government's decision to start its anti-red drive south of the Yangtsze.

The *Kuomin* service on June 14 announced the capture of the town of Hokow in eastern Hupeh by the

Government's 44th Division under Gen. Hsiao Chih-chu. Gen. Hsiao's report stated that his troops had encountered a force of 15,000 red bandits in the vicinity of Sihtse and in a fierce battle had defeated them and captured the Red stronghold at Hokow.

Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, chairman of the Hupeh provincial government reported that the Communists had revived their activities in western Hupeh as a result of the threatening Canton situation. In order to head off this development the Government had ordered 30,000 troops from Szechuen province to move into western Hupeh.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Of chief interest in connection with the military situation was a report from Tientsin (*United Press*) on June 15 stating that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had moved 37,000 additional Manchurian troops into the Tientsin-Peiping area, thus bringing the number of Manchurian troops in North China to a total of 80,000. No official explanation of this action was given, but generally it was supposed to have been inspired by apprehension regarding the attitude of certain Northern units which were supposed to be contemplating a rebellion in sympathy with the Canton movement. Owing to the continued illness of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, a special military committee has been appointed to function pending the recovery of the Young Marshal. The committee will be composed of Generals Chang Hsueh-ming, brother of the Marshal; Wan Fu-lin, chairman of Heilungkiang; Yu Hsueh-chung, gendarmerie commander in the Peiping-Tientsin area; Wan Shu-chang, chairman of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial government; and Chang I-yao, Chief-of-Staff under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who returned from Peiping on June 16, stated that there is little likelihood of any serious rebellions in the North as a result of the Canton situation.

Some fifty ranking military commanders in the North, including Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on June 11 sent a further telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek pledging their loyalty to the Central Government.

According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in Kaifeng, Honan, dated June 13, the situation in northern Honan remains quiet despite the circulation of rumors that Gen. Shih Yu-shan was contemplating military activities in sympathy with Canton. The report stated, however, that a number of bandit leaders, including some military men who had been connected with the Hankow government in 1926-1927 had banded together and had organized a red force consisting of more than 20,000 men in southern Honan. The group was led by a Gen. O. Yang, formerly connected with the radical Hankow Government who claimed to be acting in accordance with orders from Canton.

As regards the attitude of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, a Kuomin report from Tsinan, dated June 14, stated that Chang Hsi-yen representative of Gen. Shih had returned to southern Hopei after a visit to Tsinan where he had conferred with Shao Li-tzu, chief secretary to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It was claimed that "satisfactory financial arrangements" had been made for the support of Gen. Shih's 13th route army.

Considerable anxiety was created in the Nationalist camp during the week due to the publication in a Shanghai foreign newspaper of a report alleging that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War had been seriously wounded by a Communist at Gen. Ho's headquarters in Nanchang. The report was supposed to have been sent to Shanghai by a Japanese news agency and was generally believed despite the issuance of denials by representatives of the National Government. Gen. Ho Ying-chin personally denied the report on June 15 declaring that the report had been circulated by "reactionary elements." Gen. Ho's telegram stated that Communist forces in southern Kiangsi had taken advantage of the disturbed situation at Canton and had advanced on Yungfeng in central Kiangsi. They were defeated by the Government troops and forced to retreat to the Ningtu district of southeastern Kiangsi. Nanchang and the territory in certain Kiangsi was reported as free of Communist activities.

As indicated in telegraphic reports from Canton which appear further on in these columns, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, leader of the 19th Route Army which is composed of Cantonese troops now stationed in southern Kiangsi, has returned to China from Japan where he went following the Canton coup d'etat of Gen. Chen Chi-tang on April 28 and 29. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, following his return to Nanking proceeded immediately to Kanchow in southern Kiangsi where his troops are stationed and after a conference with the chief commander Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, flew back to Nanking on June 16 where he conferred with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu in a telegram to Canton declared his inttention of participating in the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi province.

According to a report published in the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 16 the National Government voted to reinstate Gen. Li Chai-sum, Kwangsi leader who has been residing in Nanking since the original outbreak of trouble between Nanking and Kwangsi two years ago. For a considerable period Gen. Li was placed under restraint by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but recently the guards were removed and efforts have been made to induce Gen. Li to resume his political activities. The report in the *Sin Wan Pao* quoted him as declining to accept Nanking's appointment on the grounds that he "had lost interest in politics."

Although Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have made arrangements to depart for the front on June 17, a report in the Chinese newspapers stated that he would be delayed for a time. He has however sent his staff to Nanchang to make preparations for establishing his headquarters in the city. The Government's forces in Kiangsi will be commanded by Gen. Ho Ying-chin who will direct the Left Wing and Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who will command the Right Wing. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will assume supreme command with Gen. Hsiung Shi-hui as Chief-of-Staff; Shao Li-tzu, chief secretary; Chow Fu-hai, head of the training department; Gen. Ho Ching-wu, chief adjutant; Gen. Yu Fei-pang, commander of military transportation. There also will be organized two committees, one being concerned with Party affairs and the other with political affairs. The Party affairs committee will be headed by Cheng Tien-fang, commissioner of education for Anhwei province and the political affairs committee by Gen. Tsao Hao-sen, administrative vice-minister of War. A further committee will have charge of relief work among refugees and rehabilitation in the districts from which the Communists have been expelled. A report from Kiukiang on June 13 (*China Press*) stated that large bodies of Government troops were embarking at that city and entraining for Nanchang. These troops included the 10th division and 28th and 30th brigades. Units of the 6th division were also arriving at Kiukiang and according to the report the Government is also planing to send the 9th, 60th, 69th and 23rd divisions into Kiangsi, the total force of Government troops in the province being 25 divisions and four independent brigades. Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, garrison commander at Shanghai, who will accompany Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Chief-of-Staff, is a native of Kiangsi and is familiar with the geography of the province. The Government has also appointed Gen. Li Hsin-pang as commander of the newly organized 2nd Division which will operate against the Communists in Fukien province, cooperating with the Government forces in Kiangsi province.

Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, former chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, and commander of the 19th Route Army, on June 12 issued a circular telegram definitely stating that the two subordinate commanders of his forces, Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, were loyal to the Central Government and would participate in the anti-Communist campaign. Gen. Chen declared in the course of his telegram that "once the Red banditry is wiped out, all problems within the Party would be adjusted without difficulty."

The Government announced on June 12 that steps were being taken to prevent the unauthorized purchase of arms and ammunition from abroad by rebel factions. The various foreign legations in China were notified that foreign firms would not be permitted to sell arms in China unless the purchase orders were accompanied by "Hu-chiaos' 'signed by the Central Government. The Government's action in this regard was taken because of the circulation of rumors in Shanghai that the Canton leaders had placed large orders with foreign firms for munitions of war. It was stated that certain foreign firms which allegedly had booked orders had been reported to their respective legations.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on June 8 stated that the rebel leaders Teng Hsi-hou, Tien Chung-yao and Liu Chuan-hou, in Szechuen province had agreed to preserve the peace and would attend a military conference for the military rehabilitation of Szechuen province. The gen-

erals agreed that civil and financial administrations in their respective districts would be placed under the jurisditcion of the provincial government. According to a telegram from Gen. Liu Wen-hui, chairman of the Szechuen provincial government, all of the minor military leaders in his district, including Generals Liu Hsiang, Yang Sen, Lu Tse-chow and Li Chi-siang, had pledged their loyalty to the Central Government at Nanking.

CANTON SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM HONGKONG

Hongkong, June 10, (8 P. M.)—The Hongkong Government has detained a large consignment of munitions consisting of 2,000 rifles, many machine-guns and ammunition valued at more than $1,000,000 which was being shipped to Canton through a Chinese import firm in Hongkong. The Chinese merchants were unable to forward the shipment to Canton owing to the failure of the firm to obtain a shipping permit from the Hongkong authorities.

Owing to sudden change in policy on the part of the Canton Government, it has been decided to adopt a defensive attitude in respect to the Central Government at Nanking. Yesterday the Government sent squads of soldiers into the North and East River districts where large numbers of laborers are being forced to dig an extensive system of trenches and erect fortification for a distance of approximately fifty miles along the Canton-Shiukwan Railway. They have decided to make Namhung, Shiukwan and Sunkai (along the Railway) the first, second and third defensive lines, respectively.

The sudden decision to adopt a defensive policy apparently was occasioned by alarmist reports in Canton that the Central Government is planning a drive on Canton. However, the uncertain attitude of the 19th Route Army under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, in Southern Kiangsi, has also caused apprehension in Canton due to the present belief that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai is supporting the Central Government and is planning to move his troops into Kwangtung in accordance with orders from General Chiang Kai-shek.

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Hongkong, June 11, (2:30 P. M.)—The Foreign officials in charge of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration at Canton have removed all important documents from the office and stored them in the foreign concession at Shameen. The action was taken last Tuesday evening, June 9. The reason for the action was fear of a seizure of the documents by the Canton Government.

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Hongkong, June 11, (5 P. M.)—As a result of negotiations backed up by a military demonstration consisting of solders posted outside the Canton Custom House, the Canton "National Government of China" has taken control of the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Canton and similar steps are being taken immediately to assume control of the service at Swatow, Kiungchow and Pakhoi in Kwangtung province.

Canton's first move to take over the Maritime Customs Administration yesterday was in the nature of a demand by Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister and Teng Chao-ying, Finance Minister, that a system be established in Canton similar to that which prevailed in Tientsin during the course of the Yen-Feng rebellion last year. A. C. E. Braud, a Frenchman, who holds the position of Commissioner in Canton declined to make any such arrangement.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 8th Route Army then posted soldiers outside the Custom House and threatened the immediate dismissal of all Chinese connected with the service. After further negotiations, Mr. Braud finally yielded to the demands of the military and agreed to remit to Nanking a percentage of the Customs revenues which are earmarked for covering foreign loan obligations. The Canton Government then offered Mr. Braud the post of "Inspector-General," but it is understood that he refused the title.

According to the arrangement agreed upon Canton will retain all Customs surpluses above the percentage required for foreign loan obligations, the money to be used for Canton's war-chest. The Ministry of Finance at Canton announced its intention of remitting daily the percentage required by Nanking for the foreign loans. Normal conditions are now said to prevail at the Custom House.

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Hongkong, June 11, (2 P. M.)—Chang Chi, Acting President of the Judical Yuan of the Central Government, who has been in Canton on a peace mission on behalf of the National Government, sailed from Hongkong today on the Dollar Steamer, "President Wilson," bound for Shanghai. In the course of an interview this morning prior to sailing, Mr. Chang denied the reports which have been in circulation that he was in sympathy with the Canton Movement. He expressed satisfaction over the course of the peace negotiations with Canton officials and stated that there was a distinct possibility of a settlement of the Nanking-Canton complications by peaceful means. Although there appear to be serious political differences, Mr. Chang stated that both sides were opposed to war. He stated that his meetings with Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo were quite satisfactory.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the reason for his long stay in Canton, Mr. Chang stated that it was due to his secretary having been kidnapped by bandits while on a sight-seeing expedition to White Cloud Mountain. The secretary was finally rescued by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's soldiers on last Tuesday. Mr. Chang stated that Ku Ying-fan and Chen Chi-tang had both accompanied him to the railway station at Canton when he departed from the city on his trip back to Nanking.

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Hongkong, June 11, (2:30 P. M.)—General Chang Hui-chang who is now head of the Aviation Department of the Canton Government was stated to have placed an order with a British firm in Hongkong for 20 high-powered bombing planes which the British firm states can be delivered in Canton within three weeks.

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Hongkong, June 12, (6 P. M.)—According to a report from Canton this morning, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu former chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government who was ousted by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, has telegraphed to Canton announcing his policy in respect to the Nanking-Canton crisis. According to the telegram, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu will assume command of the 60th and 61st Divisions (19th Route Army) and direct the drive against the Communists in the Yangtsze Valley, but will maintain a neutral attitude in respect to the complications beween Nanking and Canton. The telegram also advocated a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kuomintang factions at Nanking and Canton.

The notes of the Central Bank at Canton depreciated several points today.

In connection with Canton's action yesterday regarding the Chinese Maritime Customs, it was reported that Canton's share of the surplus, after deducting the portion demanded by Kwangsi province, will amount to approximately $2,300,000 monthly.

There were rumors in circulation in Hongkong today that F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, is proceeding shortly to Hongkong with the object of establishing the Central Government's Customs House at Kowloon, the object being to defy Canton's action in seizing the surplus.

Wang Ching-wei issued a statement today denying that the Left Wing was planning to utilize the so-called Labor Movement in the present struggle against Nanking similar to his policy in 1927.

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Hongkong, June 13, (1 P. M.)—The news that the 60th and 61st Divisions (Nineteenth Route Army) under Gen. Chiang Chiang-nai now stationed in southern Kiangsi, is planning to move into Kwangtung has had the effect of a near panic in military circles in Canton. A report from Canton this morning stated that General Chen Chi-tang has employed thousands of laborers who are working night and day in the construction of some 700 miles of trenches and barbed-wire entanglements in the vicinity of Tayuling, Sinfeng and Namhung. It is reported that some of the wire entanglements have been connected with the local power stations with the object of electrocuting any hostile force that may come in contact with the wire-defences. Many fortifications with underground chambers and passageways also have been constructed.

It is stated that these fortifications will be defended by the Kwangsi commander, Gen. Li Tsung-jen and his forces, somewhat similar to the military plans adopted by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun along the Yellow River and Lung-Hai Railway last year.

The Canton Government has placed orders with German firms for twelve large airplanes which it is

Hongkong, June 14 (7:30 P. M.)—Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Canton "National Government" in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents on the question of abolishing exterritoriality declared that he held "milder" views on this question, particularly on the matter of abolishing exterritoriality, than did Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

In elaboration of his views, Mr. Chen declared that foreigners who come to China must be prepared to accept Chinese legislation, a portion of which is mediaeval. The Canton opposition government, according to Mr. Chen would make a thorough examination of the Chinese legal claimed will be delivered within forty days. According to the report each plane will carry four machine-guns and will have accommodations for fifteen persons.

NOTE:—In a later interview Mr. Chen denied that his personal views on the abolition of exterritoriality were "milder" than those held by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's administration.

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Hongkong, June 14, (10 P. M.)—Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the opposition government at Canton, issued a statement today denying that he personally held milder views on the abolition of exterritoriality than does Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The reason for Mr. Chen's statement was not given unless it was a desire to further amplify his declaration circulated to the press on June 3, which contained the following paragraph in criticism of Nanking's policies, "If it be the will of the Chinese Nation that the National Government of the Republic of China should proceed to the final liquidation of the regime bottomed on the unequal treaties, the Government are possessed of the determination to do so. There exist however special circumstances, created by the 'deadlock' diplomacy practiced under Chiang Kai-shek's personal dictatorship which suggest the expediency of dealing with the problem of the unequal treaties in terms of a reasoned statesmanship rather than in the manner of a Y. M. C. A. 'drive!"

system as soon as possible and might shortly enlist foreign assistance in the improvement of the Chinese legal and judicial systems with the object of making them conform favorably with international law.

Mr. Chen stated that after the abolition of exterritoriality, foreigners would be welcomed to China as China needs the foreigners' capital for development. But foreigners must understand that they come to China as philosophers, guides and friends.

China also needs extensive agricultural development, stated Mr. Chen, who declared that China is culturally, economically in somewhat the same position that England was in before the reformation. China has been hindered in her development by a mediaevl spirit which the more enlightened members of the Chinese race are striving to overcome.

China's most urgent need is electoral reform and the development of a system enabling the recording of public opinion by means of the ballot.

In commenting on the situation at Canton, Mr. Chen said that the leaders in the Canton Movement were prepared for any eventuality, but that they desired as far as possible to avoid a resort to war.

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Hongkong, June 15, (8 P. M.)-The apparent intention of the Canton "National Government" to finance its activities on proceeds from the sale of opium was evidenced today in the landing of a large consignment on the Canton Bund. The opium shipment, the ownership of which is supposed to rest with the Kwangsi faction, was landed at Canton and taken ashore without any interference on the part of the Customs authorities.

Canton's attitude toward Nanking in any peace negotiations in the near future apparently has been considerably weakened because of the obscure attitude of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu in respect to the Canton Movement.

Although no official report has been issued, it is understood here that Chang Chi, the emissary from Nanking who was in Canton, has taken back to Nanking a suggestion that China be divided into four political administrative positions. According to the report, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would control the South-Central provinces, Chang Hsueh-liang the Northeast, Hu Han-Ming the Southwest and Wang Ching-wei the Northwest. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would continue to administer the Central Government at Nanking.

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Hongkong, June 16, (2 P. M.)—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's envoy to Canton, Fu Yu-sen, who has been negotiating with Canton officialdom, is reported to have sailed from Hongkong today enroute to Dairen. He is supposed to have Canton's latest proposal for a military alliance between Canton and the Shansi units.

It was announced today that the Canton Government has mobilized half of the Kwangsi armies for defence purposes along the North River, while the remainder of the Kwangsi forces will garrison Chuanchow, Kweilin on the Kwangsi-Hunan broder.

The Canton Government has banned from circulation within Kwangtung all issues of the Chinese dailies in Hongkong which are allegedly pro-Nanking. The papers banned include the "Chung-Woo Daily News," "Eastern Daily News," and the "Tien-Nan Daily News." It was alleged that these papers have been publishing news sympathetic to the Central Government at Nanking.

Hsiao Fu-cheng, one of the four Central Supervisory Committee members who went to Canton, attended a session of the Government Committee yesterday and declared his intention of joining the Canton Movement.

Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's agents in Hongkong are reported to be enlisting units of the Canton Peace Preservation Corps, which were disarmed by Gen. Chen Chi-tong, for service in the 19th Route Army. The Peace Preservation Units which were disbanded are now scattered about Kiungchow and Canton.

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Hongkong, June 17, (1 A. M.)-Although it has been announced that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's 69th and 61st Divisions are to join the Central Government in the anti-Communist compian in Kiangsi province, rumors persist in Canton that the Divisions are being mobilized at Kanchow, Kiangsi province with the real object of invading the East River district of Kwangtng province and also the Tayuling district of northern Kwangtung

As a result of the alleged recruiting of members of the Peace preservation Corps by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's agents at Shiukwan, General Choen Chi-tang has issued orders for the and arrest of all of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's agents in that district. According to a report here all officers of the 60th Divion which were in the Shiukwan district fled back into Kiangsi province. The Peace Preservation Corps in Kwangtung drovince aws former the command of Gen. Chen Ming- hsu prior his expulsion from the office of chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government by Gen. Chen Chi-tang. Gen Chen Chi-tang's attempt to disarm the Peace Preservation Corps resulted in a serious fight at Whampoa resulting in about 290 being killed and some 300 wounded.

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South China Morning Post, (June 6)—Chen Shu-yen, close associate of Wang Ching-wei arrives in Canton to join the Canton Movement....Canton Government dispatches large force of laborers to East River district for purpose of constructing series of trenches and fortifications extending for practically three hundred miles between Waichow and Hoyun. Gen. Chen Chi-tang stated that the National Government at Nanking was concentrating troops in Fukien with the object of driving on Canton....Gen. Chen has placed orders for 2,000 pieces of timber and large quantities of metal for the construction of tunnels and fortifications at Waichow, Hoyun, Tamshui and Pingshan....Reported the 60th and 61st Divisions are concentrating at Kanchow and while they have announced their determination to move into Kwangtung, have thus far not made their attitude clear....Gen. Chen Chi-tang's 3rd Independent Division ordered to concentrate at Waichow and more airplanes have been sent to Swatow....Gen. Chen Chi-tang dispatched several gunboats to Swatow to prevent a surprise attack by the Nanking navy....Gen. Chen Chi-tang announced he would lead the 1st Group Army Corps in the northern expedition from Canton....Dispatch published from Nanking stating that the Central Government is contemplating a big American loan, half to be in gold and half in silver, the plan being similar to that proposed several months ago by Hu Han-ming....Hongkong newspapers publish texts of Tang Shao-yi's message to Hoover and Eugene Chen's note to the Diplomatic Body.

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South China Morning Post, (June 8)—Belief prevails in Canton that while Nanking is voicing hopes for a peaceful settlement of the trouble, the Central Government is taking advantage of the lull in the situation to make active preparations for an invasion of Kwangtung from Fukien province and also from Kiangsi....Canton's financial commitments have grown on account of the increased number of troops to maintain and the financial stringency in the South may precipitate an earlier clash

than was originally expected....Kwangsi leaders are offering to capture Hankow within three weeks,....Canton still awaiting some indication of moves on the part of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang in the North; thought that serious illness of Chang Hsueh-liang may hasten developments in the North which the Cantonese politicians insist is inevitable....Canton proceeding with military reorganization with Gen. Chen Chi-tang head of the First Group Army and Li Tsung-jen head of the Fourth Group Army with offers to Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang to head the second and third group forces; suggested that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides be amalgamated with the 1st Group Army; each group army will consist of four armies and each army of three divisions; Fourth Group army will include Generals Miao Pei-nan and Ng Chi-wai as diyisional commanders under Chang Fa-kwei; Chen Chi-tang agrees to equip Ironsides with 4,000 rifles and after being commissioned they will guard the Kwangtung frontier....With 70,000 soldiers under Canton's control it will be necessary to raise funds amounting to $10,000,000 monthly....Canton claims that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reports about sending troops to Hunan are not correct, but that an invasion is being planned from Fukien....While Canton has announced plans for driving northward to the Yangtsze, the evidence points to Canton's adoption of defensive strategy, which is indicated by the extensive constuction of trenches along the Canton-Shiukwan Railway and in the east river district; Gen. Tang Shen-chi has been sent by Canton to North China to negotiate with the Northerners, traveling by way of Japan and Dairen where he will interview Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, following which he will proceed to Tientsin and Peiping.

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South China Morning Post, (June 9)—Following the formation of Canton's military council it is announced that as soon as the 1st and 4th Group Armies are in position the 1st Group Army will move toward Kiangsi and the 4th Group army will attack Hunan, both having Nanking as their objective; Gen. Li Tsung-jen will not return to Kwangsi immediately but will remain in Canton for a time in order to help plan the anti-Nanking campaign; Gen. Bei Chung-hsi will command the Kwangsi army....In order to hand over the East River district to the 60th and 61st Divisions, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has summoned his 1st and 2nd Independent Divisions under the command of Generals Wong Yum-wan and Cheung Shiu-kwei back to Canton; order issued to Ironsides cancelling their removal to the East River district.... Further report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's own divisions are arriving at Amoy and that plans have been formed at Nanking for a combined land and sea attack on Swatow....Chen Shu-jen, Leftist arrives in Canton from Tientsin and joins the opposition government; claimed he brought important messages from Northern commanders....Rumored that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei became ill and went to Hongkong for medical treatment.

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South China Morning Post, (June 10)—Official ceremonies accompanied the installation of various officials in the Canton Government and re-organized Kwangtung provincial government. Generals Chen Chi-tong and Li Tsung-jen were formally installed as comanders of the 1st and 4th Group Army Corps respectively; Admiral Chan Chak as head of the Navy and Gen. Chang Hui-chang as head of the Aviation Department. Civil officials included Lin Yun-chih as Chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government who will also act concurrently as Finance Minister; Lin Yieh-chung, Minister of Civil Affairs; Kin Tsang-ching, Director of Education; Hu Chi-yin, Commissioner of Reconstruction; Ching Tin-koo, Mayor of Greater Canton; Tang Yin-wah, Hsu Chung-ching and Li Liao-chao as members of provincial council. At the same ceremony Generals Yu Hon-mow, Heung Hon-ping and Li Yeung-king were made commanders of the 1st, and 3rd armies of Gen. Chen Chi-tong's First Group Army Corps. Gen. Chen Chi-tong made a speech wherein he declared that the present situation in Canton reminded him of the situation in 1926 when the first northern expedition was being organized. He declared that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had failed to suppress Communism due to the fact that he had been devoting his efforts to self-aggrandizement....Reported that the delay in organizing the Canton "northern" expedition has been due to the uncertain attitude of the 19th Route Army in Kiangsi and also due to failure to receive definite assurances regarding the attitude of Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan....Wang Ching-wei declared that certain other generals in the North would join Canton later....Further report from Canton stated that Canton would declare war on Nanking within ten days....Canton offering Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai of the 19th Route Army the vice-command of the Canton forces....Stated that Generals Li Tsung-jen, Chang Fa-kwei and Bei Tsung-chi will return to Kwangsi shortly....Canton Government held fourth meeting of "State Council" for the purpose of appointing members of the Kwangsi provincial Council which will consist of eleven members with Gen. Huang Hsu-chu (commander of 15th army) as president. Various military appointments included Bei Tsung-chi, vice-commander of the 4th Group army corps; Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the 4th army; Gen. Miao Lei, commander of the 7th army; Gen. Li Pin-hsin, commander of the 8th army; Gen. Huang Hsu-chu, commander of the 15th army.... Reports from Nanking stated that eight divisions of Nanking troops are being concentrated at Yichang on the Hunan-Kwangtung border.

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South China Morning Post, (June 11)—Third meeting of the Canton C. E. C. and Central Supervisory Committees held with thirteen members present including Wang Ching-wei, Chairman; Koo Ying-fen, Teng Tseh-ju and Sun Fo appointed members of reorganization committee and Wang Ching-wei, Chow Lu, and Li Wen-fen appointed members of propaganda committee; Board of Directors will include nine, Hu Han-ming, Koo Yin-fen, Tai Chi-tao, Sun Fo, Chen Ming-hsu, Hsu Chung-chi, Wang Ching-wei, Chow Lu and Li Wen-fen....Military activities by the Canton Government indicate a decision to conduct a "defensive war"....Gen. Chen Chi-tang is assigning large stock of ammunition to Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides and Kwangsi regiments and is promising them $1,000,000 monthly for military expenses; Kwangsi commanders at Wuchow hope to raise $300,000 monthly for war purposes....Gen. Li Chung-jen declared that if 60,000 Southern troops could capture Hankow in 1926 a considerably larger force of Southerners could easily defeat the Nanking troops today....Units of the 64th Division are taking up positions between Shiukwan and Yingtak while division under Gen. Yu Hon-mow numbering 5,000 is garrisoning Kwan Tien, Yuntam and Pakonghow located about fifty miles from Canton on the railway.

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South China Morning Post, (June 12)—Hongkong police report alleged well-known Chinese Communist leader Chen Tou-hsiu arrived in Hongkong accompanied by eight assistants and with sum of money estimated at $300,000, his object being to proceed to Canton and negotiate for a position in the Canton Government; stated Chen Tou-hsiu had been abroad for two year raising money for the purpose of organizing a new "independent Chinese Communist army." Chen's brother and son lost their lives during the Communist uprising in Canton in 1927 and he narrowly missed execution himself.... Reports regarding Canton's seizure of the Canton Custom House stated possibility that Canton will not remit any money to Nanking, but may remit the percentage necessary for foreign loan redemption direct to the receiving bank....Canton's order regarding Customs seizure stated, "Chiang Kai-shek is therefore devoid of authority to issue further orders to the Customs or to collect the revenues for his personal enrichment."....Regarding the allotment of revenues Canton's announcement stated that the monthly surplus at Canton was estimated between $2,300,000 and $2,400,000 of which $300,000 will be allocated for administration expenses and the balance for military expenses....Canton military report stated that the 19th Route Army in Kiangsi, "which is returning to Kwangtung," shall take the Yutu-Hweichang route to Chaochow and Swatow districts, hence the Canton garrison commander in these districts was instructed to withdraw to Canton.....Canton reports stated that the two Northern Divisions under Generals Chu Shao-liang and Miao Ping-wan which participated in the Kwangtung-Kwangsi war in the 1930 campaign as associates of Gen. Chen Chi-tong, have been appointed to lead the Nanking invasion of Kwangtung from Fukien province; they will move southward along the East River....In final attempt to enlist services of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, Canton Government is dispatching Tsou Lu of the Western Hills Clique to Tientsin on an important politcial mission.

(*Continued on page 118*)

Itinerant Libraries Educate Chinese Masses

BY SAMUEL H. CHANG *(in The China Press)*

WHILE the country's eminent educators and men of affairs who are "shaping the destiny of the nation" are busily formulating "new philosophy of education" for China, "comprehensive schemes" for promoting education and "practical measures" for eliminating illiteracy, hundreds of obscure and unpretentious dispensers of knowledge in the country's population centers, such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and other cities, are daily reaching the poor and lowly with a vast variety of books, ranging from nursery rhymes to tracts on Taoism; and while college and university students are daily agitating against the professors and presidents of their respective institutions, the ever toiling coolies, rickshaw-pullers and what not, who never had a chance to set foot within a school-room, and the boys and girls, who are too poor to continue with what little schooling they have already had, are spending their few coppers for the rare privilege of turning over these wornout but precious booklets page after page for a brief moment of diversion.

These young ladies are getting a liberal education from the stock of an itinerant librarian

Indeed, there can be no better illustration of the popular dictum that China is a land of contrasts and contradictions.

Vest-Pocket Education

To be sure, the proprietors of these itinerant libraries, if I may use the word, are often men of little education and knowledge themselves; but equally true also is the fact that realizing their handicap, they are determined to do the little they can towards helping those who are less fortunate than they are.

Their stock in trade comprises less than one hundred copies of the country's best known and most popular "dime novels" with a few standard editions of China's age-old proverbs, aphorisms and other pamphlets containing useful facts in regard to almost every phase of the average daily life of the people. With his odd collection, each proprietor is the best authority.

To a tired rickshaw puller who happens to pull up near the shady side of the curb for rest, he would suggest a half hour with "The Scented Chamber."

Illusions of Grandeur

"Five coppers of charming company in comfortable quarters overlooking a garden full of fragrant flowers will be an infinitely better relief to your tired limbs than thirty coppers worth of Shaohsing (wine) in the evening," he would invariably counsel his prospective customer with a serious countenance.

And he is not far wrong; for what can be a better relief to the exhausted coolie than half an hour of riotous reverie in the luxurious mansion of a lord; for "The Scented Chamber" is a story of the nobility—of elegant men and women who live in splendor and affluence, dine on stewed bear's paws, listenining to the tune of the guitar the while, and breathe fragrant air while strolling in gardens of roses.

To the boys and girls who would rather save their coppers for an opportunity to delve into the thrilling accounts of battles by ancient Chinese warriors against foreign invaders, the unpretentious librarian would suggest volume III of "An Account of the Western Campaign." It is only a thin booklet of about thirty pages over half of which are full of crude drawings of ancient warriors in their spectacular costumes and armor fighting against still funnier and uglier looking opponents. One boy would pay for the hire of the book but three or perhaps four would crowd together all reading at the same time. One afternoon occupied in reading about the man with a third eye in the middle of his forehead who could see a thousand li away, or, about Li Kwei who wielded weapons of war weighing 800 catties and slew enemies by the thousands during each battle must be regarded as having been more profitably spent by the children than playing hide-and-go-seek with automobiles and tram-cars in the streets or hitching empty tin cans to passing rickshaws and horsewagons.

Squatting on Curbstones

Again, it is not an uncommon sight to see men and sometimes even women squatting near the curb close to the rackful of books, losing themselves in copies of ancient ballads, songs, or popular tales.

These books are poorly printed, full of wrong characters and other errors. At the same time the readers themselves find it necessary to pass up many of the characters which are unrecognizable to them. Occasionally, they would approach the owner for explanations of unfamiliar expressions contained in the books and the

Unique in China are "walking libraries" where the literati of the Republic may peruse anything from the classics to a fable. These young folks are imbibing both literature and fresh air

latter would try his best to satisfy the mental curiosity of his customers. The result is that two or three years of frequent patronizing of the itinerant libraries often enable them to learn several hundred or one thousand characters which would be about what can reasonably be expected of any average student of the elementary school age.

So, while the authorities are trying to devise ways and means of educating the people and making them literate, the people themselves are hankering after knowledge and are helping themselves by every conceivable way. During the Revolutionary stage of our national development, it seems to be a matter of course that any national scheme should be "comprehensive" and "fundamental" and in the attempt to be thoroughly efficient, many a convenient measure which can easily and profitably be made use of to serve the purpose and facilitate the promotion of one or another of the Government's measures is often disregarded. The case of the hundreds and perhaps thousands of the country's itinerant book-sellers and lenders, for example, seems to be one in point.

Here is shown a lad who has hired a book but has the aid of neighborhood youngsters in reading it. They're out of mischief for an afternoon.

Nation-Wide Program

From what has already been reported in the press, the Government is shortly launching upon a nation-wide program of education. There will be many schools of various grades established under the auspices of both the Central and local government authorities for the education and training of the younger generation. Thousands of competent teachers will also have to be trained to meet the increasing demand of the new schools. The entire program will be worked out on the basis of universal compulsory education throughout the country in accordance with previous decisions adopted and reaffirmed at various national educational conferences in the past as well as other high Kuomintang and Government meetings, including the recently concluded National Peoples' Congress.

Unfortunately, however, in view of the prevailing economic and social conditions of the masses, it will be problematical whether, even in face of Government regulations, the measure of compulsory education can be effectively enforced. In fact, the probability will be that by far the majority of the country's children of elementary school age will compelled to remain away from schools, granting that there would be enough schools for them to go to.

Moreover, children of the elementaray school constitute only a part of the illiterate population. And what have the responsible authorities prepared with regard to those who have long passed the elementary school age and are not in a position to seek learning in school-rooms?

Herein, therefore, lies the most convenient and, no doubt, most economical method for the authorities to adopt in their attempt to obliterate illiteracy in the country.

Other Literature Needed

Instead of the traditional "dime novels," the authorities would do well to place into the hands of these itinerant book lenders other interesting stories written with a view to inspiring the youths. In place of the age-old proverbs and aphorisms which are entirely based upon China's own philosophy and culture, certain aspects of which are today not only impracticable but are also decidedly a hindrance to any attempt to attain modern statehood, there should be books on civics, public hygiene, rights of the people and the exercise thereof, importance of local autonomy and how it can be properly and safely attained, the famous San Min Chu I, if desirable, plans of national reconstruction and the part the average man and woman of the country can play towards the realization of such national schemes.

There should be more of these itinerant teachers, perhaps specially trained for the occupation, who should penetrate every village in the country. All books and pamphlets supplied by the authorities should be lent free of charge to those who wish to read them on the spot. The books should also be for sale at nominal prices, whenever the reader wishes to purchase them.

Walking Professors

In the course of the past half year, there have been frequent reports of two 1,000-character editions of the San Min Chu I. There can be no better and more direct method of taking this, the Kuomintang's most important program, upon which are based all of its policies and measures, to the masses than through the country's hundreds and thousands of itinerant librarians. Similar useful booklets and pamphlets could be distributed and taken to the people by the same method.

It will be years, and perhaps decades, before China can lay claim to such communal educational centres as libraries and an adequate number of schools. Many more years will have passed before all of the country's millions and millions of children can enjoy equal privilege of attending schools during the prescribed school-age. The time will probably never come when illiterate adults of the present generation can lay aside their work for any length of time each day to learn to read and write.

And certainly, the itinerant librarians, combining the function of teachers, can serve as the most important make-shift for a scheme which will take decades and perhaps centuries to materialize.

"Y" Leaders Favor Socialist Program

The Economic Commission of the National Council of Christian Associations—the joint body through which the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work nationally—has (according to a *Reuter* message from New York,) advocated a new political program "to attain radical reconstruction of society along more Christian lines."

The commission, in a lengthy report, advocates political action "through the Socialist party, or a new party with a Socialist program." The report is the result of a year's work by a commission of which Francis A. Henson, secretary of the Student Divsion of the National Council for the Y.M.C.A. is chairman.

Communists Active in Australia

Rival political organizations in Australia are urging their followers to be prepared for a revolution, recent telegrams from Sydney state. On the one hand there is the communist group that is ever stirring up discontent and on the other is a determined body of loyalists whose objective is protection of the state against violence. In several Australian states the police assert that communists are planning disturbances. Thousands of war veterans have joined a secret patriotic association, and are holding themselves in readiness for any attempt by communists to overthrow the authorities.

Trebitsch Lincoln, Ex-British Parliamentarian, International Spy, Becomes Buddhist Monk

BY EDWARD HUNTER

THE disclosure that Trebitsch Lincoln, erstwhile international spy, member of the British parliament, clergyman and oil prospector, has just completed his ordination as the first foreigner to become a Buddhist monk in China, brings up the question as to what extent Occidentals have taken to this distinctly Oriental religion, and for this reason I interviewed Mr. Basil Crump, a Britisher who himself is an ardent Buddhist scholar, practitioner and writer.

There are at least three to four hundred foreigners in Asia who have done so, he declared, adding that in common with the foreign communities in this part of the world, they are invariably well educated and have occupied responsible positions in life.

A number even were Christian missionaries, he said, who gradually became impressed with Buddhism, and the others were of a philosophical trend with broad religious views. He named a large number of prominent people, many of whom, however, have not definitely aligned themselves with Buddhism but have shown intense interest in and sympathy for the religion. Such are Viscount Zetland, the former Lord Ronaldshay who was governor of Bengal; and Sir Reginald Johnston, who was British commissioner at Weihaiwei, and is the author of "Buddhist China."

Mr. Crump pointed out that there are many foreigners who although sympathetic to or believers in Buddhism still are prevented from revealing themselves as such because of the apprehension that their neighbors will say they "have gone native."

This is particularly true where British prestige or British control predominates, he said, declaring that this attitude of mind received official encouragement from the British officials. He told his own experiences as an example, when he was criss-crossing, circumnavigating and traversing the Asiatic continent with Mrs. Gordon Cleather, also a Buddhist lecturer and author, and her son, Mr. Graham Cleather.

Their movements were hampered because of suspicions that any foreigners who turned Buddhist presumedly must have connections with the natives and therefore are as likely as not to be dabbling in politics, and what was worst of all, perhaps are encouraging revolutionary tendencies! This is true, he said, in India, Ceylon, Burma or elsewhere under the Union Jack.

Buddhism as a "Passport"

"It is derogatory to British prestige," is the usual saying. He received an official request not to make certain trips to Buddhist communities. Trips up country in India were particularly frowned upon, and journeys to the Tibetan borderlands even more so. Foreigners are not permitted to cross the border into Tibet even if they are invited by Tibetans to do so! He was only permitted to go where there was a British resident in the small border state of Sikkim in North India, and was restricted to journeys on the British side of the frontier.

"What people don't appreciate," Mr. Crump continued, "is that there is no better passport in the entire East, in China and Japan especially, than to show that you are a Buddhist, or strongly in sympathy with Buddhism. When you are able to convince the nationals of the Oriental countries that you are not making a pretense, but really are a Buddhist, it operates like a charm, like the folk-lore 'open sesame,' and will get you virtually anywhere.

"This is true in Japan, India, China, Ceylon, Burma and Siam, as well as Tibet, Nepal and places where variations of the Buddhist beliefs are taught. In all these territories the atmosphere becomes instantly eased when they know you are a Buddhist."

He pointed out the interesting fact that the majority of the foreigners who have adopted Buddhism or have shown deep interest in it are men, for women presumably are more orthodox in religious matters. Most of these Occidental devotees are in Japan, he said, for intercourse between foreigners and the native population is smoother there and more on a level of equality, for there is no extrality, and the standard of living of the people more nearly approximates that of the Westerner.

Mr. Crump himself was brought up as a Christian, and came in contact with Buddhism 30 years ago in India. He emphasized that the Buddhist church virtually makes no proselyting efforts in the Orient, and has not done so for many centuries, although Buddhist missionaries visited England, Ireland and Scotland in the time of King Asoka, the greatest of all Buddhist emperors of India, before the time of Christ.

Few foreigners have become monks, he said, although some Germans in Burma have done so, and several Englishmen in Ceylon.

I asked the reason why it was that some Occidentals turned Buddhist, and whether it was not true that the majority did so late in life, when disillusionment and disappointment, failure or physical setbacks, might not have taken a very large part in the conversion. He admitted this, adding that they were attracted both by the general atmosphere of the Orient and their disillusionment with Christian teachings or any other aspect of Occidental life.

The influence of the East is extremely potent on those who remain out here for any length of time. He said that many may have turned to Buddhism because it was more philosophical in trend and less in the nature of set dogmas.

II

Chen Kung bent his clean-shaven head forward to show me two rows of six scars each. They had been burnt into his bald pate only recently as part of the ceremony of becoming a Buddhist monk. The man was not a Chinese, however, and although he had taken the name of Chao Kung, he was better known to the Occidental world as Trebitsch Lincoln. I met him in a Chinese house in an out of the way corner of the Tartar City of Peiping, where he told me his philosophy and his hope to go back to Europe some day to found a Buddhist monastery.

Lincoln, former spy, Christian minister, oil prospector, parliamentarian, and now the first foreigner to have become a Buddhist monk in China, presented an odd figure in his Eastern attire. He had on a flowing kimono, Chinese cloth slippers, and loose, white cotton trousers such as the natives wear. His partly gray beard had not been shaved for days, and his dark brown eyes peered forth from a small, distinctly Semitic face. His eyes hesitated to agree with the Monk Chao Kung that Trebitsch Lincoln had renounced the world, for they were full of life, and would light up with suppressed animation, and at other times they seemed to be laughing at the world.

But he was unmistakable in his avowal that he had renounced this earth. "My being a Buddhist means that I no longer have any interest in the world," he said. "I am 53 years of age. I have gone through life with eyes open and observant. I saw nothing but suffering around me, nothing but trouble and new trouble and ever increasing troubles which an unthinking generation attempts to drown in a wild orgy of jazz and more selfishness.

The Search for Happiness

"Being a human being like the rest of you I also sought happiness ever since I entered the world, and like the rest of you could not find it. At one time I was a Christian minister, but the more I thought the less I believed and finally I left the Christian church. Then I sought the way of happiness in Plato, Socrates, Kant, Nietzsche and Schopenhauer. I sought happiness by the acquisition of money, by running after fame and power. The more I tried the more I realized the impossibility of the whole thing. And my life was full of unhappiness.

"I saw that life really was a tragedy. Others may not agree with that, but that is how I found it, and so I turned my back on life and became a Buddhist."

He insisted that he no longer pays any attention to politics, and often goes for weeks without looking at a newspaper. He described how he refused the offer to become a political advisor to the Chinese government, which was made to him through Col. Max Bauer, who until his recent death was chief German military advisor to General Chiang Kai-shek. Lincoln declared he had known Bauer in Europe, and is said to have been confidential advisor to both Bauer and General Ludendorff. When Bauer learned of Lincoln's arrival in China, and not having his address, he wrote to a mutual friend in Austria telling him of the Chinese government's offer.

This person addressed Lincoln, but the latter said he avoided replying directly to Bauer for fear he might be suspected of re-entering the political arena, and so transmitted his refusal by the roundabout route of Tientsin to Austria to Nanking. A tempting salary had been held out to him, and Bauer later told him he "was a fool" for not accepting.

"I've hardly got a cent," Lincoln affirmed. How can a monk have any money? And I have no income. I'm not pretending to be a monk, you see. I really am one, and as such I am not allowed to have possessions excepting what is required for my immediate needs. I used to have plenty of money, and so people still think I am a wealthy man, but they are wrong, I've renounced all of that."

He is not allowed by his order to eat after the midday meal, or to partake of meat. He described his ordination as a monk, which lasted almost a month, and required that he work between 2 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. each day. He had to kneel for hours at a time on stone, and at one time had to go through a ceremony of kneeling, chanting, standing up, and then repeating this in its entirety for 108 times.

"About 190 of us took the tests, which require a very healthy physique," he said. "The most arduous part was the burning which is done on the skull with 12 small candles. They are first dipped in India ink and when applied give forth suffocating fumes which can be withstood only by gripping the object in front, which are the legs of your Buddhist teacher, who has to do the burning. A shawl is wrapped around your head to protect the eyes.

"The intense pain lasts for 10 hours, and we had to keep on our feet all the time, not going to bed until midnight, because the fumes might prove poisonous to our minds or hearts. The burning is a symbol to show that we are dead to all sensations. The 12 scars are to represent the 12 wheels of life."

When asked what impression he had of politics after his checkered career he quoted a Buddhist classic which says: "Politics is the unclean part of falsehood."

He declared he no longer paid any attention to forms of government. "Any good government which is good is good, no matter what its form," he epitomized, "and any bad government which is no good, no matter what its form, still remains no good."

Plans for the Future

He said he hopes to contribute some new books on Buddhism, but insisted that he will not write his biography because life no longer holds any attraction to him. "I've got a vague idea, or rather a wish," he continued, "to establish a Buddhist center somewhere in Europe, but where I don't know. If I had the money I would start at once. My only occupation in life now is to spread the doctrine of the Buddha, expounding it, and leaving it at that. We do not evangelize."

He said Chao Kung had become his legal name. "If in order to help identify me people want to say I was Trebitsch Lincoln I will not object," he added, emphasizing that he had no desire to hide himself. "I have no nationality," he pointed out. "My papers say Germany but that is wrong. I was born in Paks, Hungary, and studied theology from 1888 to 1901 at Brekfum, Germany, and Montreal. I then became a minister for the Church of England in Montreal and Appledore, Kent, England."

He said his interest in Buddhism dates back 30 years. It was at Tientsin six years ago, however, that he announced his decision to become a Buddhist. "I decided like this——," and he snapped his fingers. "I was on my way from Hongkong to Tientsin on a coast-wise steamer and the British skipper made some remark that hit me like a hammer. I forget what the remark was, but remember that it was the reason for my abrupt decision, which, nevertheless, had a foundation in 30 years of interest and study."

III

Trebitsch Lincoln is a fluent speaker with a gift for apt phraseology. His home temple where he took a prolonged course of study is located at Hangchow, not far from Shanghai, and after his recent ordination near Peiping, he wrote an article entitled "Why I Became a Buddhist Monk."

This paper is rich in the philosophy of disillusionment, for Lincoln's house of cards has fallen completely about his ears. Not only was he disappointed in his own life, but his son went to the gallows in England. In his article he tells of his present belief, and summarizes a little on the condition of Buddhism in the Occidental world. Some apropos paragraphs from his article read:

"We all have the same occupation. All that lives, all, all without exception, gods and men, beasts and even plants, all without exception have really and truly one and the same occupation: everybody tries to be happy. That is all we desire, this is the one and only occupation common to everything that lives. The problem of happiness is the problem of life, the problem of life is the problem of happiness.

"And everybody tries to be happy in the same way. You will, I am sure, contradict me and say that everybody tries to be happy in a different way: that one wants to become a doctor because he thinks that will assure his happiness, the other wants to become a lawyer, another an architect. One wants money, the other fame, the other wants to travel, another wants to stay at home and so forth in almost endless variety. How can I, in the face of these facts, declare, as I do declare, that all beings try to be happy in the same way. Nevertheless my statement is right and your contradiction is wrong. We all try to be happy by trying to satisfy our will, our desires; satisfaction of our will, of our desires, fulfillment of our desires we call happiness, the impossibility of satisfying them we all call and perceive as suffering unhappiness. The one wants this, the other that, the one desires this, the other desires that, but for everyone the fulfillment of his desires is his happiness. Thus we see that truly we all have the same occupation, and we all try to obtain it by satisfying our respective desires. Thus it has been from the first instant we entered the world and it has been so ever and ever. No change ever has been perceived in this, no change is possible in this. And here we come upon a truly terrible fact: nobody can obtain true or lasting happiness! We construct all manner of illusions to help us over the undeniable experience of all beings that lasting happiness cannot be obtained.

Translations of Buddhist Scriptures

"As some of you know and admit, but some know and will not admit it, Christianity has reached a state of bankruptcy in Europe and America. The process of bankruptcy started in the eighteenth century in France, be it said to the credit of that country. Germany followed suit and some of her most learned men have shown and proved the Christian Bible, including of course the New Testament, to be a childish fabrication, not worthy of serious thought. Meanwhile some Englishmen serving their country in Ceylon and India came in contact with the Vedanta and with Buddhism and found it so interesting and scientific, particularly the Doctrine of the Buddha, that some of them took the trouble of learning Sanscrit and Pali and translating for the first time parts of the discourses of the Buddha into English. German savants followed suit and today we have all the Suttas translated into German, most are translated into English, some are translated into French and a few into Italian. There has also been organized a Pali Text Society in Great Britain and another one in Germany, whose aim is to publish the original Pali texts of the Buddhist Scriptures. The king of Siam has helped the Pali Society and after many years of arduous labor the whole of the Pali texts have been published in England.

"Particular mention must be made of the works of Dr. Neumann who has translated the discourses of the Buddha and the Theragata and Therigata in more than 10 volumes into masterly German. There is such a demand in Germany for this translation of the Suttas that recently an edition of 30,000 copies was issued of the Middle Discourses. Thus for anyone in Europe who desires to study the doctrine of the Buddha there is plenty of opportunity.

"A study of the doctrine is not sufficient. Anyone who wants to follow it, to realize it and fulfil it, must quit and renounce the world and to do this is impossible in Europe and America. The few of us Europeans, therefore, who have renounced the world, in order to become monks of the Buddha, had to quit Europe for there are no monasteries in Europe where one could live after ordination. Up to now, the few foreigners who have become monks of the Buddha, some ten all told, all have taken the ordination either in Ceylon or in Burma, and most of them went to Ceylon. I am the first foreigner who has even been ordained a Buddhist monk in China.

"Since six years ago I traveled very much in Europe and America and established smaller or larger groups of serious Buddhist students. Some thus instructed by me have since become monks, two of them—Americans—are in Ceylon, some have become Upsakas or Upasikas, some are ready to become monks the moment they have the means to leave Europe and come to a Buddhist country.

(*Continued on page 115*)

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXIII

LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Our first advice to you is get an experienced teacher. The amateur or inexperienced teacher is no sooner in the presence of his student when he flies to his work trying to get his pupil to speak, read, and write, and understand the language all within a few months, or within a month, week, or even a day. The experienced teacher, however, though less enthusiastic, but more practical, will plan to achieve more effective and lasting results. He will devote the greater portion of his time during the first three months in teaching the various sounds of the language and in cultivating the students' faculties in imitating these sounds. He will assist the student in acquiring right habits of language study. At the end of the first year the experienced teacher and student will be congratulating each other on their success, while the amateur or inexperienced teacher will wonder why his student cannot speak, read, write, or understand the language. And the pupil on the other hand, if he has any intelligence left will be looking around for another teacher.

In employing a teacher great care should be taken. The following qualifications are essential to success:

1. Find out whether or not he speaks his own language correctly. Does he speak clearly and accurately? There should be no lisp in his voice or defect in his speech. Your first work will be to study the sounds of the new language. If your teacher does not speak in clear and distinct tones it will be difficult for you to study new sounds. If he is too dignified to open his mouth and speak clearly and forcefully in order to show you how these new sounds are produced do not employ him.

2. Does he speak English? Is he looking for work with the hope of bettering his English? We urge that you employ no one who speaks English. If, perchance, your teacher does speak English he should be given to understand that not one word of English is to be used in teaching you the Chinese language.

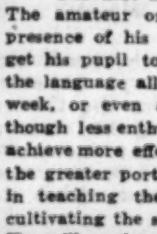
3. Is he patient? Is he willing to repeat over and over again and again so that his student may understand and comprehend the new sounds? Is he willing to repeatedly explain the meaning of these sounds?

4. Is he prompt? Will he hold himself to regular hours? If not do not employ him.

5. Does he have faith to believe that foreigners can learn the Chinese language and does he enjoy teaching? If he does there is a gopd future before you.

We, therefore, urge your employing an experienced teacher, one who understands how to use the direct method. If such a teacher cannot be secured locally, write to the Home Study Institute and endeavor to secure one of their well trained teachers for at least your first six months study. If you cannot secure an experienced teacher, choose the best prospective Chinese available. Encourage him to study thoroughly our Teacher's Guide.

CHARACTER STUDY

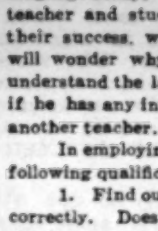


Character No. 111 (客5)

A guest, a visitor, a customer, a stranger.

Pronounced k'ĕ'

A combination of radical number 40, a shelter, and 各 referring to one 夂 who goes on in his own way not listening to the advice 口 of others. Hence the idea of one who is travelling, a guest, a visitor, or stranger.



Character No. 112 (氣4)

Breath, vapor, air, gas, steam, temper, feelings.

Pronounced tʃi

This character represents 气 the vapors or fumes that rise from the boiling 米 rice. These vapors gradually form clouds above. Hence the idea of vapor, breath, steam, gas or air; and by extension refers to one's temper, feelings, or spirit.

Character No. 113 (初1)

The beginning, the first to begin

Pronounced ts'u

A combination of 衤 clothes and 刀 a knife. The first thing to be done in the making of clothes is to cut up the cloth. Hence the idea of the first, the beginning or to begin.

Character No. 114 (所3)

Wherefore, therefore, whatsoever, that which, a relative pronoun, a place, a building.

Pronounced so

所 represents the picture of 戶 a door, and 斤 an axe. The idea of chopping an opening in order to make a door. Hence the idea of a place, a building, and by extension is made to serve the part of relative pronoun.

Character No. 115 (過4)

To pass, to go by, past, done, finished, to pass through, to pass over, to exceed.

Pronounced ko

The idea of past tense is very often expressed by the use of this character. By extension it also comes to be used for a transgression, a fault, or misdemeanor, one who has gone too far may be considered a law-breaker.

VOCABULARY LIST

276. 請客 —ts'in k'ĕ'—To invite guests.
277. 客人 —k'ĕ' rĕn—A guest.
278. 客氣 —k'ĕ' tʃi—Courteous, polite.
279. 客氣話—k'ĕ' tʃi Ruɔ—polite talk.
280. 初來 —ts'u laI—Just arrived for the first time.
281. 初到 —ts'u taV—First to arrive.
282. 初來的—ts'u laI ti'—newly arrived.
283. 所以 —so i—Therefore.
284. 吃過 —tʃz ko—eaten
285. 來過 —laI ko—came
286. 去過 —tʃy ko—went
287. 看過 k'an ko—saw
288. 聽過 —t'in ko—heard
289. 做過 —tzo ko—did or done
290. 天氣 —t'en tʃi—the weather
291. 生氣 —sĕn tʃi—angry, enraged.

SENTENCE WORK

236. 初來的外國人 —New arrivals. Foreigners who came to China for the first time.
237. 中國人很客氣 —The Chinese people are very polite.
238. 他說的是客氣話 —He is too polite.
239. 外國人也很客氣 —Foreigners are also very polite.
240. 先生吃過了中飯麼 —Have you had tiffin?
241. 吃過了 —Have eaten.
242. 先生看過了麼 —Have you seen it?
243. 看過了 —Have seen it.
244. 所以我們可以去 —Therefore we may go.
245. 我們不懂中國話 —We do not understand Chinese.
246. 所以要學中國話 —For this reason we wish to study Chinese.
247. 今天的天氣很好 —We are having nice weather today.
248. 昨天的天氣很不好 —Yesterday the weather was very bad.
249. 早上天氣很好 —In the morning the weather was very good.
250. 中上天氣可以 —At noon the weather was fair.
251. 晚上天氣很不好 —In the evening the weather was very bad.
252. 今天的天氣不好請先生再來 —Today the weather is bad. Please come back tomorrow.
253. 好好我明天再來 —Very well I will return tomorrow.
254. 再會再會 —Good-bye.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Canton Threat Hinders China's Reconstruction

BY FRANK LIANG

BY all non-partizans the secessionist movement in Canton must be regarded as a most regrettable intermission in the reconstruction work pledged and undertaken by the Nanking Government. Already the rumblings of war have brought a standstill to some much needed government enterprises. If fighting actually breaks out, in spite of Nanking's peace overtures, China would experience another relapse into the situation of chaos and fluidity, which it is the first aim of the Revolution to terminate.

Internal peace, the prerequisite of all constructive efforts, is the chief desire of the Chinese people. And peace is China's greatest problem. For twenty years China has been groping for a formula of peaceful government, every fresh outbreak of civil strife dragging her deeper into the quagmire of poverty and disorder. Even the semblance of national unity now ruptured by the Cantonese threat was paid for with the lives of hundreds of thousands and based upon almost unbearable suffering on the part of the people.

Before issuing their military challenge the secessionist leaders wilfully refused to consult the legally prescribed channels that were provided in the Nanking Government for the settlement of political differences. They have in this way committed a grave offense against the nation and contravened an essential principle of modern government. By embarking on the warpath Canton has also assumed the path of *tuchunism*, whose habit it was to assert their political notions by force of arms.

The thought becomes even more tantalizing when we recall that some of the Cantonese leaders took an active part in the campaigns against Northern militarists. Some of them even remained in the Nanking Government long enough to share in its reconstructive efforts. However, their present threatening attitude proves their utter incapability of helping to maintain by peace the unity of the nation that was conquered by the sword.

Nanking's Many Achievements

That the Nanking Government possesses a blank administrative record, as the secessionists would have it believed, is palpably unture. Facts belie the statements. Even from its most hostile critics the present government has won the reputation of being the most capable and efficient administration China has had for years. Through its efforts the ground has been prepared for the task of national reconstruction. This alone constitutes a notable achievement. And Nanking may also point its fingers to some significant accomplishments which it achieved amid most trying circumstances.

True, the three year record of the Chiang administration is not as it should be. It is not without disappointments and discouraging realizations. But the cause for this lies chiefly beyond Nanking's control. During the last three years the Government was called upon to suppress about half a dozen revolts. The wonder, therefore, is that those looking after the tangible could still be satisfied.

Among Nanking's administrative accomplishments the following major ones may be mentioned, not with the least sense of smug satisfaction, but to stress that what was done during brief spells of peace could be many times multiplied if the nation were vouchsafed a continuous period of internal peace and unity.

The first thing coming to our notice is China's strengthened diplomatic position. The recovery of China's right to full tariff autonomy; the rendition of the British and Belgian concessions; the new treaties of equality that have either been concluded or are on the point of being signed; the steps taken to safeguard Chinese interests abroad; the agreement of some foreign Powers to relinquish extraterritoriality and the negotiations with the remaining Powers for a similar agreement—all these may be entered on the credit side of the ledger of the Government.

The Extrality Negotiations

Of course, there has existed a section of superficial opinion chafing under the fact that no greater progress has been made in the extraterritoriality negotiations. This fact has also been turned into political capital by the Canton secessionists. It is only necessary to remind them that China's desired aim is not the abrogation, but the revision, of the unequal treaties. It has been the attempt of the Government to realize the aim in accordance with ordinary diplomatic procedure—a procedure that would be honorable to China and worthy of her purpose. Not until all such means are exhausted would unilateral abrogation become advisable.

It may be added that what further China would be able to recover from the foreign Powers depends much upon their conviction of her political stability, of the security of her central government and of its power to enforce law and order throughout the land. The sum of the matter has been stated by the Foreign Minister in the following terms:

> "... Success in diplomacy can only be predicated upon peace and order within the country. Let every patriotic Chinese wholeheartedly support the Central Government and cooperate in consolidating the national unity. Henceforth let there be no rebellion; let one and all under the flag persevere, persevere and persevere, so that all unequal treaties will be abolished within the shortest possible period.."

The Canton secessionists certainly have reason to feel grieved, as every Chinese does, at the faltering attitude of some foreign Powers in their attempt to meet China's wishes. The way to quicken their pace lies in what has been pointed out by the Foreign Minister. The secessionist movement in Canton provides the exact opposite. Few but the most gullible would swallow the secessionist propaganda that unsatisfactory progress in treaty negotiations constitutes a justification of the Canton outbreak.

Turning to the field of national finances, no one will grudge the Finance Minister the credit for some most praiseworthy achievements. Among them the abolition of *likin* and other notorious transit duties is, perhaps, the most striking success. The National Government accomplished this year what had been the vain attempt of its predecessors for a number of years. The removal of *likin* from the lexicon of Chinese taxation has been a great stimulus to national trade and industry. It also provides an earnest of China's sincerity in the fulfilment of treaty obligations. Whether such salutary effects will last depends upon the Canton secessionists. The war levies they are reported to be exacting do not encourage optimism.

Sound Finance

The Finance Minister of the National Government has made some determined attempts to balance its budget without resorting to borrowing for current expenditure. The effort would have been a success had it not been for the successive military revolts. By the summer of 1929 the Minister was able to announce that for the first time in almost twenty years the Government succeeded in breaking the vicious circle of living on loans secured on current revenues, which inexorably leads to more and more loans in the future. This partial success, however, was soon nullified by the civil war and has not since been regained. The Canton threat further defers the hope for the establishment of a National Budget.

The present Minister of Finance has also been responsible for some encouraging strides taken to improve China's national credit both at home and abroad. The National Government has, roughly speaking, incurred domestic debts exceeding $400,000,000. In handling these loans the Government has won the confidence of the public. Not a cent of the principal or interest of these domestic issues has been defaulted. At the same time there has been a continued payment of the secured foreign loans of previous Peking administrations. During 1929 approximately $160 millions were disbursed for the payment of indemnites and debt service. The reform in the Salt Administration has enabled the Government to meet regular payments falling due on the salt loans. As to unsecured foreign and domestic loans, a commission has been working in Nanking on consolidation schemes. As a policy strictly adhered to by the National Government, China will not resort to borrowing from foreign sources until this problem of unsecured indebtedness has been adequately dealth with.

These few facts are convincing proofs of the honest attempt of the Government at introducing order and system into its financial administration. It seems that the Nanking administration has well started upon the road leading to financial soundness and solvency. The Canton threat would at least for the time being prevent further progress in this direction.

When we consider Nanking's record of judicial reforms a subject closely related to the question of extraterritoriality, it can at least be said that the present government has provided China with a complete *corpus juris*, based upon advanced principles of Western jurisprudence as well

Keep Healthy

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as what is worth retaining in Chinese legal and judicial practices. Upon this principle of judicious mixture a large number of laws and regulations have been drawn up and promulgated. Not all of them can be mentioned here. The new Civil Code, the Criminal Code and Criminal Law Procedure are, perhaps, the most conspicuous among the credible work performed by the legislators. Besides the task of legislation and codification, the last three years have witnessed a marked increase in the number of modern courts and prisons. Increasing attention is being given to the training of judges and those intended for the legal profession. The modernization of China's judiciary has been one of the avowed aims of the Nanking administration. It seems no greater effort was ever made in China than during the last three years.

Perhaps the most tangible results of Nanking's reconstructive effort lie in the improvements it has wrought upon the means of national transport and communication. There are in 1930 in the whole country 84,477 *li* of motor roads as compared with only 2,009 *li* in 1921. The remarkable increase is being further accelerated. Rapidly new motor roads were pushed into the interior where animal and human labor had previously formed the only known method of transportation. After about a year's strenuous labor the Government has succeeded in bringing back systematic and profitable operation to the national railways, much neglected and abused as they were in the past. Programs have been adopted and preliminary work undertaken for the extension or completion of existing railways and the construction of new ones. Further, the introduction of air mail and passenger services, the increase of radio stations all over the country, and the inauguration of international radio broadcasting stations are all notable milestones in the advancement of a materially backward country.

What has been mentioned above is limited to accomplished facts, leaving out all the scheming and planning that must of necessity precede the consummation of an enterprise. As stated, these facts are not set down here in an attempt to crown the Nanking leaders with dazzling glory. The purpose of the article is rather to emphasize how much more could have been achieved if it had not been for the successive military outbreaks, and also how much we would lose if the Canton threat were to develop into a major warfare.

China at the moment is faced with a truly serious crisis. Is she going to enjoy the fruits of a hard won peace and continue her national reconstructive efforts amid an atmosphere of political stability? Or is she going to pass through the tribulationns of another wasteful war between two rival governments? The answer seems to rest with the Canton secessionists. That big wonders would result from their political nostrums is hardly believable. The certainty is rather that the diversified combination which is now called "government" in Canton would, even if they were granted initial success, soon break up and plunge the Chinese into a period of madcap wars among themselves.

Shanghai, June 11, 1931.

China Prepares to Take Jurisdiction Over Foreigners

Formal inauguration before December 1, of the various Special Chambers for the trial of cases involving foreign nationals as defendants or accused is ordered by the Ministry of Judicial Administration in a recent circular telegraphic order to the Provincial High Courts of Kiangsu, Hopei, Liaoning, Shantung, Hupeh, Yunnan, Kwangtung, Fukien and the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces. The order also instructs that all necessary preparations such as construction of new, and repairs to existing, premises be immediately started and completed by that date.

Shanghai Factories Being Investigated

Investigation of over 700 factories in Shanghai is being conducted by the Statistical Bureau of the Comptroller-General's Office of the National Government, in conjunction with deputies of the Ministry of Industry, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, the China Economic Society and the Research Institute of the Chiaotung University. The work is expected to be completed by the middle of July. Arrangements are being made with the authorities concerned to investigate the foreign factories in Shanghai also, so that complete statistics may be secured.

China Shows Increasing Interest in Mongolia

The Chinese government is beginning to show serious concern about the developments in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, where Soviet influence has become so great that Chinese officials are openly flaunted by the local rulers, says D. C. Bess, of the *United Press* in a recent message from Peiping. Plans are announced for expeditions into Sinkiang and the northwest generally, designed to repair Chinese control.

Soviet Russia apparently has guaged the trade possibilities of the region, and is reported to have sent large quantities of Russian manufacturers there. Importers in Tientsin and elsewhere in China have suffered thereby.

Letters recently received in Peiping came from Urumchi through Russia and Manchuria, instead of following the old route through Inner Mongolia. This is evidence of the fact that communications with Sinkiang now are almost entirely through Russia.

A party of Japanese traders, sheep raisers and farmers, graduates of the Colonization College of Tokyo are planning to start for Inner Mongolia this summer, hopeful of founding a colony which will give Japanese a foothold there.

From present indications, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia promises to be the site of a three-cornered battle for control such as has existed in North Manchuria with Russia, Japan and China as the protagonists. As in North Manchuria, the Russians have a big start, the Japanese are not far behind, while the Chinese are well in the rear. Now that China has entered the battle in earnest, the attempt will be watched with much interest.

Dr. Johnson's Party Arrives in Japan to Investigate Traffic in Women

Dr. Johnson and the party of six who have been dispatched by the League of Nations to make investigations into the traffic in women and children in the Far East, arrived in Tokyo June 9. Colonel Gunpei Yamamuro, of the Salvation Army, welcomed the party. In this connection, a *Rengo* message from Tokyo states that an investigation made by the Japanese police reveals that there are at present in Japan forty-two foreign women who are employed in hotel and restaurant enterprises, and that they have not been enticed, seduced or forcibly chained to the work.

Harbin Court Imposes Long Terms on Procurers

The trial of a man named Belousoff and his wife for procuring young girls from Harbin and selling them to different houses of bad repute in Tientsin, Peiping and Shanghai took place in Harbin recently. The sittings of the Court were attended by many people. It so happened that the League of Nations Commission on White Slave Traffic was in Harbin during the last few days of the trial and the members of this commission spent several hours listening to the proceedings. Sentence was pronounced, May 30, Belousoff and his wife receiving six years' hard labor each and a fine of $1,000 while their assistants, Blaher and Kerner, were sentenced to one year and 10 months' hard labor each without a fine. The women Belousoff fainted when she heard the sentence and had to be carried out of the court. The *Shanghai Times'* Harbin correspondent comments: "It is to be hoped that this case will scare others from carrying on such business, and that Harbin will be freed from these abominable people who make their living in this manner."

Peaceful Settlement of Sikong-Tibet Dispute in Sight

Kun-Chia-Chun-Ni, representative of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, is in receipt of a telegram from his chief stating that he has already issued orders to suspend the the military operations against Sikong. A peaceful settlement of the Sikong-Tibet dispute in accordance with the instructions of the Central authorities is now being effected.

A radio station for Tibet is to be erected as soon as possible, according to an order of the Executive Yuan. The Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters has been instructed to attend to the installation, as the new station will be used to keep the Central Government in touch with national border defense and conditions along the southwestern frontier.

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The New Patriotism

BY PEARL S. BUCK

(*China Critic, June 11, 1931*)

ONE of the most interesting of the many interesting developments in the China of today has been the change in type of patriotism. China has never been without her great patriots, those individuals who stand out in history as rulers and statemen; she has never been without a deep spirit of patriotism among her people, although this patriotism has not always been of the articulate and aggressive sort found in all countries in the world today among certain types of young minds.

To one who has watched with detached and sympathetic eyes the various trends of the day in China, it has been at once a source of amusement and concern to see among some of the younger Chinese men and women a conviction that true patriotism has been born in their generation, and that the people of past generations, particularly the "lao peh-hsing," or common folk, have had no patriotism at all but have been blind dwellers in the land. I say amusement, because it is a trait common to young people the world over to feel that they are the only ones to be thus and so, the only ones to understand various things, whereas what they feel and understand are common to us all. I say concern, because this type of patriotism found too often among the young of China—and I do not limit it to China because it is found only in China, but because at present I am thinking particularly of China—is really doing China harm and belittleing her in the eyes of the world.

Let me define, if I can, the difference between the sort of feeling for one's country which is natural and instinctive, and the sort which springs from some artificial cause. The first love-of-country which was in all Chinese by nature up to this present generation was in its way a very admirable thing. To them China was so great that she needed no defense. They were interested in the ways of other countries mildly more or less according to each individual temperament, but not envious, or jealous, or ashamed of what was their own. If they wished to adopt a foreign thing they did so because it suited them, made them more comfortable, in short, and in so doing they changed it into their own and it was no longer foreign. But it was done with no sense of intrinsic inferiority.

Some foreigners have laughed, perhaps all of us have smiled a little, at the self-satisfaction which made the emperors of old feel that China was the only country and all nations must come bearing tributes. We have the speeches of officials to Lord Macaulay and to other ambassadors from the West. Yet, although this idea that nations coming bearing tribute to any other nation is now obsolete and properly so, still all of us feel there was something very fine in that tranquil surety of the beauty and the strength and the power of one's own land. It is a feeling which is proper in itself, and its naievete, as exhibited in certain individuals, is not absurd at all but touching.

Patriotism Everywhere

I say I admire with all, my heart that patriotism which I have found among Chinese, rich and poor, in city and country, which is so much a part of its own country that is does not perceive that its country needs defence, but accepts it, good and bad, as one's own and therefore beloved and great. This assurance is the assurance of all great nations. The Englishman has it, certainly the nations of old had it, the Frenchman has it, the German also, although in the German today we find some changes we need not dwell upon here. The American does not yet have it because his country is too new and he has not yet passed out of the stage of finding it neccssary to insist loudly and frequently upon its greatness. But even the American is learning it and in another generation we shall find, I am sure, a quieter race of Americans, more tranquil, who will accept serenely and without question their country's greatness and feel no need of defending her.

But I find a new quality in the sort of patriotism that the younger Chinese have. I generalize, although I hate generalizations and realize their weakness, but I dare to generalize because of my acquaintance, extending over many years, with hundreds of young Chinese men and women. First, I find one quality which is admirable among some of them, and that is a real desire to understand their country's faults and do all in their power to change these faults and improve what they see to be wrong. Others can only see what is wrong and make no effort, either through indolence or despair, to bring about any changes. But there is another quality in this new patriotism which I do not admire so much, and curiously enough it is found most strongly in those who have shrugged their shoulders and have not undertaken any active part in the new life of reconstruction in the country. I speak of that type of patriotism, which is no true patriotism because it is founded not in love of country but in shame of country. It is manifested in the type of person who sees insult where no insult is intended, who reads into every foreign book and essay on China deliberate evil and malicious intent, who would put a ban on this movie and that, on such and such a book or writer.

Now it is quite true that there are narrow and prejudiced persons who write on China and who because of their prejudices present unfair pictures. Such persons write also about the United States, about England, about every country in the world. But in most countries no undue attention is given them. But a certain group of so-called patriots in China feel that their dignity has been hurt and that they must accuse these writers of evil intent. This accusation, to be perfectly frank, has only two results, both most unfortunate, the first being to advertise thoroughly the writer or actor, and the second to cast grave suspicion into the minds of non-partisan person or persons abroad, who do not know the facts, that perhaps the writer or actor is right, else why such a need of suppression and defense? Why be afraid if there is no truth there? People the world over are not such fools as to believe one or a few persons; a book of destructive criticism on China simply makes the average reader want to find a book with the other side presented. Katherine Mayo's book on India did an immense deal for India, not because of its criticisms primarily, but because so many people felt there must be another side to India and went to work to find out what it was, and did find out many truths on the other side.

But this does not interest me primarily, because I am not really afraid for China at the hands of foreigners in the eyes of the world. I can smile when this little man and that makes such and such an accusation. But what does concern me very much is the state of mind of these young patriots, because I am afraid these young patriots may do China a great deal of harm. The world will not take entire and without a grain of salt the sayings of foreigners about a country. We do not so take the saying of other foreigners about our own respective countries anywhere. But when *Chinese* say things, when *Chinese* grow hysterical in denial, sometimes of manifest aburdities—shall I say usually of manifest absurdities—the world begins to wonder. They do protest too much. These protestations do China harm—and the opinions of the protesters do China harm.

A Mistaken Sense of Patriotism

Now what do I mean by the opinions of the protesters? I mean this. There is a group of young patriots in China, honest young patriots, whose motives cannot be impugned, who love their country with a sort of agony, but who do their country infinite harm by that love. They have seen the most of their country with a sort of dreadful shame—her poverty, her straw huts, her famines, her problems of opium and slavery her civil wars, the wretchedness in which some of her people live. Many, perhaps most, of these young patriots have been abroad and have seen the better parts of Western countries, not the slums and the wretched spots that are everywhere, in every land. They come back feeling that China is in a shameful state. Some of them are in an agony of impatience to change everything. They cannot. Their impatience turns into a hostility, a sense of inferiority, and they satisfy themselves by trying to hide what they connot change. Some of them try to see to it that foreigners shall not take any pictures in China except of the magnificant temples and buildings and ladscapes that are hers. A village street has no beauty for them. Some of them discuss gravely the insult offered to China in any book that does not present impossible pictures, pictures, I say, impossible to any country and that do not fool anyone unless it be the unlearned and these even are not interested. For people in the West are not interested in the romantic, untrue aspects of China. They are interested in the Chinese as a human being like all of us, his struggles in civil war as we have all struggled, his problems of opium as we have ours of narcotics and liquor, his struggles against famine and flood and hard times, as we all have our struggles against such facts of nature. When they of the West so see the Chinese as part of the human family they will begin to be interested in the Chinese as human beings and not any more as a figure in a movie who is a villain and indeed little short of magic, or as a lady painted upon a fan and as remote from actual life, the common life of us all.

I do accuse you, you young Chinese patriots, that you have belittled your great country in the eyes of the West because you are ashamed of your country. I am one

whom you would call a foreigner because my race is not yours, my country not China. But I have lived in your China all my life long and I have made it mine. I see its faults, I see the things you are ashamed of and try to hide. I say you need not hide them; they are the faults of us all, of every country, in different guise, perhaps, but essentially the same. Greed, selfishness, oppression, inefficiency are everywhere. It is absurd to pretend they are not. But I do accuse you of something worse than this. You have belittled your country because you have not understood her, you have felt your peasants are disgraceful because they are so poor. You have not seen how brave they are, how indomitable with the minimum of help from any source. You have looked at the mat hut and been ashamed for foreigners to see it; you have not seen the unmatched bravery and goodness of heart which can make mothers and fathers living in these hovels still take care as best they can of their old parents and young children. You have even sometimes, for I have seen this, tried to hide these mat huts behind whitewashed walls so that passing visitors would not see them. You have hidden none of the misery—for who cannot see what is behind so flimsy a wall?—but you have hidden the greatness of your people who can maintain life, not only physical but in a marvelous degree moral also, under such conditions and so unaided

The Heroism of the Common People

Young patriots, I whom you would call a foreigner, I stand humble, not before you nor your great buildings nor your great plans for the future, all well though these be. I stand humble before the quality of your common people, the farmer, the wheelbarrow man, the small shop keeper, the silk weaver, the slave and servant in the great house. These I would, if I were a patriot, show to the world. Among these have I seem such courage, such kindness, such a simplicity in the way they take the exigencies of of their lives, such supreme honesty and realism in facing the common facts of our human life upon this earth that to me they are unmatched. Surely there are not people greater upon the earth than these! I should like the whole world to see them as they are. There is a beauty to me greater than any beauty in China in the poor earthen house of a farm family, in the poverty of a vendor's life endured with such spirit as he endures it, in the rickshaw man's patience. How dare you be ashamed of such as these!

No, let your patriotism rather express itself in nobler ways. China needs no defense—I repeat it. She is too great. She is to be accepted without shame. To be ashamed of her is to be oneself too small to appreciate her true greatness. The Chinese need not hide anything. Let these young patriots rather take to themselves again the tranquil dignity of their forefathers who were a very part of their land and to whom it was a fact too great to need defense that China was, to them, the greatest country in the world. Let these young patriots begin to change what they do not feel is worthy of this country of theirs, not in big formless plans, but in the small concrete doings of every day and in every day dealings with the common people whom too many of them despise. Then the new patriotism will be true patriotism, compounded of the old strong belief in one's own race and people and their essential temper, and of the new determination to bring to this people, second to none in the world, the best that the Western world has to offer them.

Burmese Camps Destroyed—Rebels Defeated

A report on the situation in Burma at the end of May, circulated in the House of Commons June 2, stated that two large rebel camps had been attacked and destroyed in the Tharawaddy district and some important leaders killed and captured. Other minor successes by Government forces occurred and there were no successful attacks by rebels. Attacks upon Indians continued and were spread to the Myaungmya district.

R. C. A. Seeks Injunction Against Federal Radio Commission

The Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies applied to the Federal Courts at Washington June 5 for an injunction to prevent the Federal Radio Commission from refusing to grant broad casting licences. The action follows a recent decision against the Radio Corporation of America holding it to be guilty of establishing a radio communications monopoly through its control of patent rights.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Shipping Law to Come into Force on July 1

July 1 is set as the date for the enforcement of the Shipping Law and regulations governing the registration of steamers and other vessels, according to a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the National Government Council on June 14. The new law was submitted by the Executive Yuan in accordance with a petition of the Ministry of Communications.

Nanking Will Summon Meet to Reorganize Railway Guards

To reorganize the policing of the various Government Railways, the Ministry of Railways has decided to convene a conference on the 22nd inst. to decide on measures to increase the number and efficiency of the railway guards so as to ensure adequate protection to travellers on the various government lines.

Ichang-Chungking Air Service to Start Operation Next Month

According to an announcement by the China National Aviation Corporation, the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Airway will be inaugurated next month. Two planes ordered from America will arrive in Shanghai early in July and will be placed on the Ichang-Chungking run.

Re-organization of Hanyehping Iron Works Contemplated by Government

In view of the declining business of the Hanyehping Iron and Coal Mines during the last few years, due chiefly to mismanagement, the Ministry of Industries has ordered Wu Chien, director of the Hankow Bureau for the Testing and Examination of Commercial Commoditiee, to institute investigations into the affairs of the Company with a view to its re-organization.

Grain Exports to Russia Banned by Nanking Order

A *Rengo* dispatch from Dairen on June 11 reported that the Nanking Government issued an order on June 5, prohibiting export of grain to Soviet Russia through Kirin and Manchuli. The step, which amouts practically to a blockade of soy-bean and bean-cake in North Manchuria against Russia, is regarded as a retaliatory measure on the part of China in connection with the breakdown of the Russo-Chinese negotiations.

Government Approves $8 Million Loan Issue by Chekiang

Approval was given by the State Council on June 10 to the petition submitted by the Chekiang Provincial Government, recommending that in view of the stringent financial condition in Chekiang, a $8 million public loan be issued by the Chekiang Provincial Government for the exclusive liquidation of old provincial debts. The draft regulations Governing the issue of the loan have been referred to the Legislative Yuan for examination.

Nanking Stores Provisions Agaianst Possible Famine

Under instructions from the Bureau of Social Affairs, plans for the storage of cereals against possible famine in future are being formulated by the Municipal Food Control Office in Nanking. According to estimates, the population of Nanking, totalling about 600,000, consumes about 100,000 piculs of rice each month. For the storage of three months' supply, 30 granaries will be required. Ten will be built immedietaly.

New $80,000,000 Loan Regulations Promulgated

By a resolution of the National Government Council on June 5, the regulations governing the issue of the 20th Year Consolidated Tax Short-Term Notes for $80,000,000 together with amortization table are to be shortly promulgated. The same meeting also decided to promulgate the regulations governing the State Highways and regulations govering the organization of the National Economic Council.

Nanking Orders Provincial Governments to Check up Gold Mines in Country

The Ministry of Industries issued an order on June 8 to the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Mining and Reconstruction instructing that a report on the gold mines existing in various parts of the country be submitted. Details are required as to whether the mines in question are public or private enterprises, whether they have been exploited or not, or whether they have been opened but have suspended operations.

Iron Works to Cost $5,000,000 Planned at Mukden

The Northeastern Communications Committee is making plans for the establishment of large iron works in Shenyang to be known as the Northeastern Iron Works, with a branch factory at Kirin. The project is estimated to cost $5 millions. It is the intention of the Committee that these foundries should supply the necessary material for the various Railways in the North-east in order to avoid the export of funds to foreign countries for the purpose of this class of railway material.

Japanese Government Strengthens Its Tobacco Monopoly

According to a *Rengo* report from Tokyo on June 14 the Japanese Government has enacted regulations placing tobacco wholesalers under the direct management of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Office. The report stated that the Government had decided to establish direct management of the entire tobacco industry in the Japanese Empire, including the control of administrative territories, monopoly bureau factories, tobacco laboratories and research institutes as well as sales agencies.

New Tax on Mineral Waters Effective June 15

Commencing from June 15, a stamp tax will levied on mineral waters, according to an announcement by the Shanghai-Paoshan Stamp Tax Bureau at Chung Hwa Road in Nantao. The schedule of the tax is as follows: a two-cent stamp for each large bottle of foreign mineral water, a one-cent stamp for each large bottle of Chinese mineral water, and half a cent stamp for each small bottle of Chinese mineral water. The order states that those failing to observe will be fined and their goods confiscated.

Survey of Shanghai Factories to be Completed by July

Investigation of over 700 factories in Shanghai is being conducted by the Statistical Bureau of the Comptroller-General's Office of the National Government, in conjunction with deputies of the Ministry of Industries, Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs and the China Economic Society. The work is expected to be completed by middle of July. Arrangements are being made with the authorities concerned to investigate the foreign factories in Shanghai also, so that complete statistics may be secured.

New Banking Law May Necessitate Re-organization of Native Banks

In order to meet requirements of the new Banking Law recently promulgated by the National Government, the Chinese Native Bankers' Association will shortly be re-organized. A meeting for the discussion of the problem was held by the association on June 15. Ching Jen-ching, well-known native banker, told pressmen that although the request for a separate law governing the native banks has not been granted by the Legislative Yuan, the native banks will be afforded relief by the regulations governing the enforcement of the Banking Law.

Functions of Salt Commissioners Defined by New Salt Law

According to the new Salt Law which was recently promulgated by the National Government, Salt Commissioners shall be appointed by the Ministry of Finance to be stationed in each of the salt producing areas. The Commissioner's duties shall be the supervision of the production, transportation and sale of salt and the prevention of smuggling. For the purpose of the last-namad duty, he shall be placed in charge of the Land and Water Salt Smuggling-Preventing Corps. He shall also attend to all other administrative duties in connection with his office.

Mukden Builds New Gunboats to Strengthen River Defenses

In order to strengthen the river defenses in Manchuria two new gunboats are being constructed by the Northwestern Political Affairs Committee at the North-eastern Shipyard and are expected to be launched in a few months. A sum of $300,000 has been appropriated for construction expenses. It may be recalled that two vessels of the Northeastern Naval Squadron were sunk by Soviet vessels during the Sino-Russian War in 1929 and the Northeastern Authorities are planning to embark upon a general naval reconstruction program by building additional gunboats for Manchurian canal service.

Commissions to be Organized to Supervise Factory Operation

Factory Supervision Commissions are to be organized in the various provinces to improve factory conditions, according to a circular order issued by the Ministry of Interior to the Provincial Departments of Civil Affairs. These Commissions shall be entrusted with the task of investigating into the management as well as the working and financial conditions of factories. Their reports along these lines are to be the basis for the formulation of necessary reform. By this means, the Ministry of Industries hopes that a fudamental solution of the problems of labor and capital may be found.

Prizes to be Awarded for Meritorious Products

To encourage home industries and handicrafts, the Ministry of Industries has drafted a set of regulations governing the award of prizes for meritorious products. As soon as approval of the National Government is secured, the various provincial and municipal governments will be ordered to put them into force. According to these regulations, any enterprise employing less than 38 workers is entitled to apply for such official recognition of their products. Awards may be given for special improvements, fineness of products and special technique in manufacture. Prizes are to be in the form of money, medals, certificates or tablets of honor.

Local Testing Bureau Issues Weekly Report of Silk Exports

The raw silk testing department of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities has announced that with the beginning of the new Silk Season a weekly report of raw silk exports from Shanghai will be published regularly every Tuesday. The first issue appeared on June 9. These reports show the amount of silk that actually leaves Shanghai for abroad or various ports in China during each week and accompanying each report will be a summary of Raw Silk price fluctuations in Gold Dollars, Francs, Yen and Silver. Statistics showing the consumption of raw silk abroad will also be given whenever available.

New Apartment Building on Avenue Road Nearing Completion

The Avenue Apartments, now going up at the corner of Hardoon Road and Avenue Road, will be ready for occupancy in November. The construction work is in the hands of the Yah Hsing Contracting Company and is making rapid progress. Excluding fixtures, plumbing and interior decorations, the estimated cost of the structure is Tls. 300,000. The Apartments will comprise a four-storied brick and steel building. There will be 56 apartments, excluding servants' quarters and storage rooms; garages will also be available. Situated in a quiet residental district, the new structure is well connected with the downtown districts by tram and bus services.

Local Navigation Bureau to Control Shipping Affairs in Three Provinces

The Shanahai Navigation Bureau will be formally inaugurated on July 1, a *Kuo Min* report from Nanking states. According to Hsu Ting-mou, who has been appointed director of the Bureau, the Bureau will be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications and will take charge of shipping affairs in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. A general office will be established in Shanghai with three branch offices at Chinkiang, Ningpo and Wuhu respectively. Mr. Hsu is now Counsellor to the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai and is resigning from that post to take charge of the shipping bureau.

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Funds Aprropriated for Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Extension

The Ministry of Railways is understood to have decided to appropriate $1,000,000 from the Boxer Indemmity Refunds for the construction of the Paotao-Ningbsia extension of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, according to Kuo En-hai, director of the Engineering Bureau of the proposed railway. Mr. Kuo who has just returned to Peiping from an inspection trip, reports that abundant products will be available for transportation on the projected line. Two engineers have been despatched to Wuyuan, Western Suiyuan, to make surveys, which will be completed early next month.

Eurasia to Inaugurate Passenger Service Between Shanghai and Manchuli

Passengers will be carried between Shanghai and Manchuli on the Junkers airplanes operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, according to announcement made by the officials of the Corporation on June 9. Hitherto, only mail matter has been carried. Now with the temporary suspension of the Nanking-Peiping service by the China National Aviation Corporation, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation has decided to operate this branch service as early as possible. The fares for each passenger between Shanghai and Manchuli are as follows: Shanghai to Nanking, $50; Nanking to Peiping, $200. These rates are the same as those fixed by the China National Aviation Corporation. The fare from Peiping to Manchuli will be $300.

Japanese Protest Against Coal Levy Unheeded by Nanking

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo on June 9 stated that although the Japanese Foreign Office lodged a protest with the Nanking Government regarding the customs levy on Fushun coal exported to Japan, the Japanese protest has been left in the cold by the Nanking Government. Accordingly, the Foreign Office has wired to Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, instructing him to negotiate with the Chinese Authorities asking the latter to withdraw the customs levy which, the message states, seriously affects Japanese intersts in Manchuria. In the meantime, Mr. Shigemitus, acting under his Government's instructions, has decided to lodge a drastic protest with T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, and will personally call on the latter shortly in regard to the matter.

Hupeh May Abolish Hankow Municipal Government to Curtail Expenses

Subject to the approval of the National Government Council, the Hankow Municipal Government will be abolished and all Municipal affairs will be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Hupeh Provincial Government, it was decided at the meeting of the State Council on June 9. The decision was reached in compliance with the petition from the Hupeh Provincial Government stating that the Municipal Government for Hankow being unnecessary, it should be abolished to curtail expenses. A Hankow Municipal Administration Committee will be organized instead under the Provincial Government. When financial conditions in Hupeh warrant and Hankow becomes more flourishing, the Municipal Government may be re-established. Liu Wen-tao, former Mayor of Hankow, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Hupeh.

Nanking Initiates Measure to Prevent Foreign Fishing in Chinese Waters

In identic orders to the various fishery organs in Shanghai on June 10, the Ministry of Industries instructed them to take the initiative in calling a meeting of the merchants and hongs engaged in the fishery trade and emphasize the necessity of co-operation against encroachment upon China's territorial waters by foreign fishing craft. The Ministry's order was issued following the receipt of a petition from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce that measures be taken against Japanese fishing vessels plying their trade in Chinese waters and to prevent unscrupulous Chinese from abetting illicit enterprises. Besides ordering special investigations into the situation, the Ministry will secure the co-operation of the merchants, who are in a more advantageous position to prevent illegal trading by reporting cases to the authorities and adopting other measures to safeguard their own interests.

Half of China's Annual Revenue Goes to Foreign Purses to Meet Loan Obligations

According to information given out by the Office of the Comptroller-General at Nanking, the annual receipts of the National Government total $710,000,000. Of this sum $350,000,000 is earmarked for the payment of principal and interest of various foreign loans which the successive Chinese Governments have contracted in the past. More than $110,000,000 which is collected annually by the territorial authorities, is kept to defray military expenses of the provinces. For the expenses of the revenue-collection organization, $75,000,000 is required. The amount of funds which remains for the Central Government to dispose of is only $175,000,000. These figures have been roughly worked out by the Office of the Comptroller-General after several months of painstaking collection and compilation of Government statistics that have been available.

British Chemical Plant Exhibition to be Held in London in July

According to a circular issued by the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association, a most elaborate and representative Exhibition of British Chemical Plant and Equipment will be held at the Central Hall, Westminister, London, during the week of Jubilee Celebrations of the Society of Chemical Industry from 13th to 18th July. The necessary arrangements have been perfected and the Exhibition is expected to be open in time. Some fifty firms, among which are the most important manufacturers of plant in the country, will exhibit a wide range and variety of products, while practically every type of chemical apparatus will be included in the show. A special feature will be made of novelties and special prominence will be given to them both in the catalogue and in the Exhibition. A section of the Exhibition is being devoted to the work of various industrial research organizations and a large number of such Research Associations is expected to participate. An attractive and instructive catalogue is also being prepared and will be ready about middle of June.

Swedish Match Trade Suffers Reverse in China Market Due to Tariff Increase

After a continued increase for eight consecutive years in the annual export of matches from Sweden, the first decline of the exports was registered last year, according to the annual report of the Swedish Match Company. The report states that the business of the Company during 1930 decreased by 10 per cent, as compared with the previous year. This, it is stated, has not been caused by any diminished consumption of matches but was due to prohibitive Customs tariffs in several states, mainly, China and Egypt which have become practically closed for Swedish matches. As a result, a further reduction in the exports of the Swedish matches is looked for during the present year. In general, the report further states, the business of the Company seems to have developed favorably, particularly in view of the general economic depression, and the total sales of the Company have been the highest in its history. The report also states that in spite of disturbed conditions in India during last year, sales increased by about 15 per cent.

Whangpoo Bridge Project Calls for G$1,000,000 —German Firm May Get Contract

As part of a comprehensive program for the general construction of Greater Shanghai, plans for the building of an "Iron Bridge" across the Whangpoo River, linking Shanghai and Pootung, which requires an initial capital of G$1,000,000, have been completed by the Reconstruction Commission of the Municipality. It is understood that a German contracting firm will undertake the work and the draft agreement with the Shanghai agency of the German contractors is now being studied by the Municipal Government. According to the draft, the contract is to be signed on February 16, 1932. Construction work will be commenced as soon as the designs are accepted and must be completed within a period of 24 months. The bridge will be 46 feet wide and 1,200 feet long. In the middle of the bridge, a tramline space of about 18 feet in width will be built, allowing a space of 16 feet on both sides of the buses and other vehicles. The sidewalks for pedestrians will be 6 feet wide. The bridge will be from 18 to 20 feet above the water surface so that vessels can pass under it. The cost of the construction expenses is estimated at G$1,000,000, which will be paid to the contractor by installments, once every six months after the commencement of the construction work.

Sharp Decline of Japan's China Trade During First Five Months of Year

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on June 7 stated that owing to the ever-increasing financial and economic depression throughout the world and the heavy slump in silver prices, Japan's China trade has suffered seriously. According to an analysis made public by the Finance Department, Japan's favorable trade balance with China for the past five months was valued at only Yen 939,000, which showed a decrease of Yen 2,720,000, or 96 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. China's trade, taken in all, covering import and export trade of all ports of the country with China, registered an import excess by Yen 5,000,000. This is regarded as one of the most adverse records in Japan's trade history with China.

Railway Construction Program Unaffected by Advierse Situation

Despite military operations and war rumors, large-scale reconditioning of the various Government Railways constitutes one of the major tasks now being undertaken by the Ministry of Railways. A large consignment of sleepers has been purchased for replacement on the Peiping-Liaoning, Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Hupeh-Hunan section of the Canton-Hankow Railways. The iron bridges at Tawenho on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Loyang on the Lung-Hai Line, at Tunghuangtien on the Peiping-Hankow Line and at Potangkow on the Hupeh-Honan-section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, damaged during the warfare last year, are all under repair. Iron and steel material imported from Europe and accessories ordered from the workshops of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway at Shanghaikwan are being used to renew the damaged portions of the bridges.

Central Bank of China Issues Report on Note Issue in Circulation

The following is the report of the supervisory committee of the Central Bank of China on the examination made on June 10 with reference to its note issue:—

Total Amount of Dollar Notes and Subsidiary Coin Notes in Circulation

Dollar Notes	$31,301,962.00
Subsidiary Coin Notes	1,609,088.00
	$32,911,050.00

Reserves Against Dollar and Subsidary Coin Notes in Circulation

Cash Reserve	$23,253,629.20
(of the above sum $15,836,636.45 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,377,-432.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $5,039,560.75 is kept in Local Banks.)	
Securities Reserve	$ 9,657,420.50
	$32,911,050.00

Total Amount of Customs Gold Unit Notes in Circulation

C.G.U. Notes ..... C.G.U. 1,000,000.00

Reserves Against Customs Gold Unit Notes in Circulation

G.$400,000.00 deposited with Local Bank at 40 ..... C.G.U. 1,000,000.00

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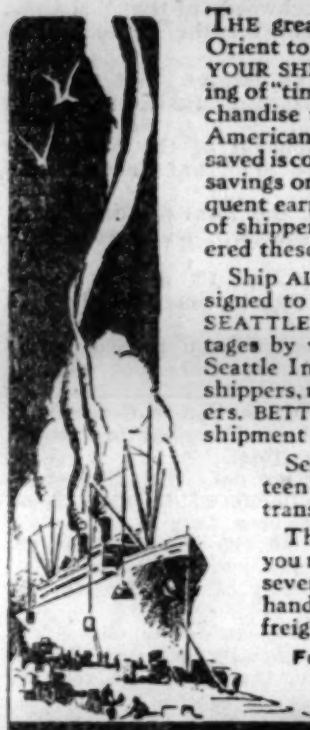

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(Special Journalism Number)

1. China's Lack of International Publicity *By Edward Bing-sheuy Lee*
2. Some European Impression of Chinese Journalism *By H. J. Timperley*
3. The Foreign Language Press Around the World *By Edward W. Hunter*
4. Some Criticism of Education for Journalism an Editorial
5. The Coming People's Conference an Editorial
6. Tourism and Peiping's Opportunity *By Wang Chia Sung*

Men and Events

Yeh Peh-chi, director of the Museum of Antiques at Peiping, is a visitor in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Lockwood, of the Y.M.C.A., departed from Canton last week for the United States on holiday.

A telegram from Nanking states that China is opening a Vice Consulate at Mazatlan, Mexico, with Shen Ming as Vice Consul.

Victor Keen, China correspondent of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Canton.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Administration under the Ministry of Interior, was sworn into office at Nanking June 12.

The death occurred at Tokyo, June 13, at the age of 80, of Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, one of Japan's foremost bacteriologists.

The Sino-French Scientific Expedition passed Wuniwusu, western Suiyuan, May 26, about 200 miles west of Peiping, enroute for Santehmiao.

Arthur Garrels, United States Consul-General at Tokyo, and Mrs. Garrels arrived in Shanghai last week. They are stopping at the Cathay Hotel.

The Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Airway is announced by the China National Aviation Corporation to open July 1.

The marriage took place at the Union Church, Shanghai, June 3 of Miss Tan Tuan, niece of the late Tan Yen-kai, to Yuloo Tang, secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

The Japanese government has informed the U. S. State Department that it would officially welcome Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on their proposed tour of the Orient.

The National Board of Film Censorship was announced to start functioning officially on June 16. It is understood that both imported and domestic films will be censored.

Bishop L. J. Birney of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been ill at the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, is recovering his health and expects to return to Shanghai shortly.

Dr. Fletcher S. Brockman, formerly general secretery of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, was struck in New York City recently by a heavy motor truck and severely bruised.

M. Melinikoff, the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, will be in charge of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo during the absence of Ambassador Troyanovsky when the latter goes to Russia on furlough next August.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior, the total population of China is 474,487,000. The figures are based upon the census reports submitted by the various provinces and municipalities.

Harry Hussey, architect, of Peiping, is departing on June 23 on a trip to Canada where he will remain for several months. Mr. Hussey will be accompanied by his son Henry who will enter a school in Canada.

Chang Chi, member of the Central Supervisory Committee, arrived back in Nanking from Canton June 13 in company of Liu Lu-yin, Director of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters.

Dr. John C. H. Wu, Chinese Advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Council, was last week entertained at dinner at the Atlantic Restaurant, Foochow Road, by the faculty and students of the Comparative Law School.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, passed through Manchuli June 14, enroute to The Hague via the Trans-Siberian Railway to assume duty as one of the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

According to recent statistics compiled by the Peiping Bureau of Public Safety, the foreign population residing in the old Capital totals over 920 families. There are altogether 2,251 foreigners, of whom 1,314 are male and 937 female.

Dr. Wang Jung-pao, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, and Mrs. Wang gave an elaborate party at the Chinese Legation at Tokyo, June 9, in celebration of the marriage of their daughter Miss Yen Hsi to Cheng Shou-wen, Secretary of the Legation.

The Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded at Nanking on September 18, 1929, and the additional Protocol signed on July 1, 1930, having been ratified by the Polish Government, were recently ratified by the National Government.

The General Committee of the International Y.W.C.A., the Joint Committee of the Women's Club and the Business Girl's Council will give a tea to Miss Jean Perkins who is leaving on furlough, at the International Y.W.C.A., 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai June 23.

A course of Oriental Summer Extension lectures on various branches of the cultural civilization of Japan and the East will start at the Tokyo Imperial University for two weeks beginning on July 6 and at the Kyoto Imperial University for a week beginning July 20.

N. T. Yang, formerly chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, later serving as Consul at Penang, has been appointed chairman of the general affairs committee of the Diplomatic Affairs Discussion Commission of the Foreign Office.

The National Government Council has approved the recent decision of the State Council to abolish the Hankow Municipal Government. Hankow will hereafter be controlled by a Municipal Affairs Administration Committee under the direct jurisdiction of the Hupeh Provincial Government.

An airplane which was being piloted by a student of the aviation class at the Central Military Academy at Nanking crashed to the ground outside the front entrance of the Central Hospital June 12. Except for a shock, the pilot escaped any injuries. The motor and wings of the plane were damaged.

Baldwin Fong, son of Dr. Fong F. Sec, president of the Shanghai Rotary Club, and C. H. Cheng, son of the Rev. Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, Moderator of the Church of Christ in China, will depart from Shanghai with about 20 other delegates next week for America to attend the World's Y.M.C.A. Conferences.

The agreement ending the dispute between the Kailan Mining Administration and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Authorities was signed June 8. The sum of $1,200,000 was paid by the Mining Administration to the Peiping-Liaoning Railway for transport services. Coal transportation will be resumed immediately.

Inauguration of the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Airway is expected to take place next month, according to the China National Aviation Corporation. Two planes ordered from the United States will arrive in Shanghai next month and will be placed on the Ichang-Chungking run.

The question concerning the rendition of the Mixed Court in the French Concession at Shanghai has been practically settled as a result of several conferences between M. Auguste Wilden, the French Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs—according to Hsien Kuan-sheng, Chief Secretary to the Judicial Yuan.

General Chang Tsung-chang, the former Military Governor of Shantung, accompanied by his staff and family, arrived in Dairen June 10. Upon arrival there, the party proceeded to Port-Arthur by motor-cars under heavy guard. The former Tupan of Shantung told pressmen that he would settle down at Port Arthur with his old mother.

Reports having been received at Nanking to the effect that the radio station erected by the Anhwei Provincial Department of Reconstruction is still receiving and dispatching commercial messages, the Ministry of Communications has ordered the immediate abolition of said station so as to effect control and unification of radio operation in the country.

Intensive prosecution of the popular education campaign has been ordered by the Ministry of Industry. The various Provincial and Municipal governments are being instructed to adopt measures suitable to local conditions for the spread of education among the masses, on the general principles laid down the Popular Education Program recently promulgated.

Count Ciano, Consul-General for Italy, in Shanghai, beginning of the week went to Peiping, where he is formally taking up the direction of the Italian Legation in China, as Charge d'Affaires, from Signor Vare', recently transferred to Copenhagen. A branch of the Legation will be established in Shanghai, the Charge d'Affaires maintaining his ordinary residence here.

Despite the Government order that no religion may be taught or practiced in any kind of school in China, Prof. Charles T. Tshia, of the National Central University, Nanking, has organized a Christian student fellowship group among his students in the Central University, which meets every Sunday afternoon in the Nanking Church Council building.

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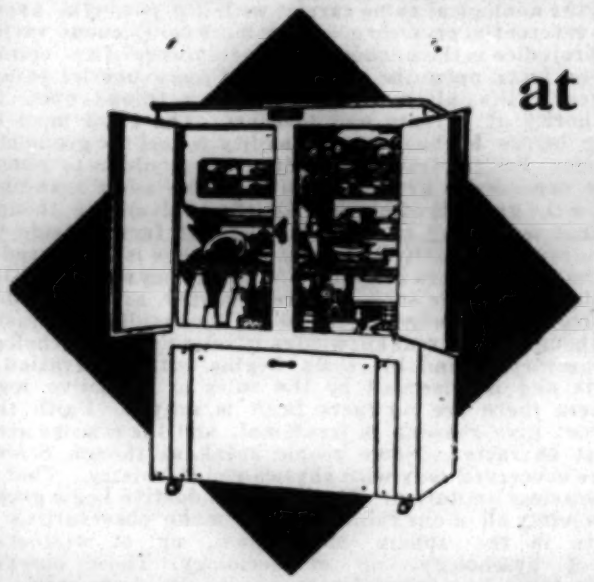

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Mrs. Frank J. Raven and three children are due back in Shanghai from the United States June 26.

The Shanghai American community observed "Flag Day" June 14. The Navy Y. M. C. A., among other organizations, held special exercises to celebrate the occasion.

The new China Inland Mission premises at 181 Sinza Road, Shanghai, were formally dedicated June 17, when the Executive Committee was "at home" to foreign and Chinese friends.

Miss Butterfly Hu, the Chinese film actress, is suing in the Shanghai Special District Court for the cancellation of her engagement to Ling Shih-huai. The case will come on for hearing July 3.

The Sincere Co., Ltd., one of the three large Chinese department stores on Nanking Road, Shanghai, announces that it will hereafter be open Sunday afternoons. The previous practice was to close all day Sundays.

Lin Ping, Minister to Cuba, has been instructed to conduct negotiations with the Minister for Santo Domingo at Havana with a view to concluding a commercial treaty between China and Santo Domingo.

A Hongkong telegram states the police there believe that the most likely theory of the death of Mr. Carstairs, the manager of the N. A. A. F. I. last month, is that he was murdered in revenge by some discharged employee.

R. C. Chen, private secretary to Chang Kia-ngau, governor of the Bank of China, and head of the foreign department of the Bank, proceeded to Peiping this week in connection with the wedding of his sister, Miss Lilian Chen.

Twenty-five representatives from Germany, France, Poland and the Chinese Eastern Railway, including M. Sendeo, representative of Soviet Russia, are participating in the Asia-Europe Traffic Conference which opened in Tokyo on June 15.

Miss Elizabeth Branch, niece of Dr. J. R. B. Branch, departed last week for her home in Georgia after a visit of 10 months in Shanghai. Accompanying Miss Branch are Ann and Henry, children of Dr. and Mrs. Branch, who will attend school in Georgia.

H. T. Coolidge, a cousin of Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, who is connected with the zoological and museum department of Harvard University is a visitor to Shanghai. He has come to China to make zoological investigations.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, has been asked by the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, to pay a return visit to China in 1931. Dr. Eddy is expected in Shanghai in September and will visit other cities in Shanghai during the following several months.

Senator Harry B. Hawes from Missouri is due in Shanghai in August. He is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the committee on territories and industrial affairs etc. and is making a tour of the Far East. He will first visit Manila.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service and of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, who is one of China's delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, at Geneva, will start on his homeward trip at the end of July, returning to Shanghai via Suez.

Ten Student Conferences will be held in China this year, including the Central China Conference which is meeting for the first time in six years, in Kuling. All these conferences, excepting one, are for men and women students, and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. national student divisions are co-operating in all of them.

A *Rengo* message from Mukden, June 15, stated that General Chang Tso-hsiang and Kyujiro Hayashi, Japanese Consul General, had an important conversation regarding the recent controversies which had arisen between the Japanese and Chinese, including the oppression of the Koreans by the Chinese authorities.

Dr. F. de Paula Brito, Consul-General for Portugal in Shanghai, who went on leave last January, will not be returning to his Shanghai post but will remain in Lisbon where he will be attached to the Office of Consular Inspectors of the Foreign Ministry. J. B. Ferreira da Silva, Portuguese Consul-General in Canton, will succeed Dr. Brito in Shanghai.

(*Continued on page 117*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Story of a Concubine

Reminiscences of Tung Hsiao-wan, translated by Pan Tze-yen. Commercial Press. $2.

Tung Hsiao-wan is a notable woman in Chinese history and literature, and this is a translation of her story. There may have been thousands of women in China's history no less remarkable than Tung Hsiao-wan but few have been so fortunate as she in having an understanding biographer.

Tung Hsiao-wan was the concubine of a noted seventeenth century scholar named Mao P'i-chiang, with whom she lived in harmony and affection for nine years. It appears to have been a remarkable alliance.

At the untimely death of his consort Mao P'i-chiang set down, no doubt in faultless calligraphy, the plain unvarnished story of her life and his own appreciation of her and her qualities. She was a versatile woman with an interest, an intelligent interest, in nature art and literature, an uncommonly good needle-woman and a genius in the household.

Perhaps no greater tribute to her womanly qualities can be paid than to say that Mao's entire household, including his wife, held her in highest esteem and affection and at her death were as sad and downcast as Mao himself. As the writer of the preface says, "Those who are not fascinated by the story, and who do not put the book down with an added admiration for Chinese womanhood, must indeed be difficult to please."

Mao's reminiscences of his concubine constitute, it is generally admitted, a masterpiece of Chinese literature and Mr. Pan Tze-yen has accomplished a very neat and commendable piece of work in rendering the story into English. Many may remember his translations of part of the San Kuo, the story of the Three Kingdoms. Those who admired that piece of work will not be disappointed here. The story is feelingly presented in careful English. It is but one foreigner in a million who is able to appreciate masterpieces of Chinese literature in the original and Mr. Pan will be rendering a great service to a large army of readers if he will continue his translation work.

Following the translation there is the original Chinese text, printed in remarkably beautiful type, and Mr. Chang Ming-p'i has contributed a biographical sketch of Tung Hsiao-wan which adds details to complete the portrait of one of China's beautiful and remarkable women.

The book is well produced and well printed by the Commercial Press.

F. S. O.

Why We Think as We Do

The Busis of Belief, by William G. Bdllantine; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1930. 230 pages, with index.

The author states that his book "presents a comprehensive and consistent analysis of all the various steps in the inductive process and that it will be found particularly illuminating in its treatment of the many different senses of the very ambiguous word 'Cause'."

The deductive method was first propounded as being of the greatest value and later came the theory of the greater possibilities of the inductive form of logic. If we were to relate a scientific form of induction to the inductions of every-day life we might find some startling changes. Plans of daily life are a form of induction, as men reason regarding the reactions of other men and act, or seek to act, so as to produce certain results.

The various chapters of Mr. Ballantine's book are explanations of induction, primary, secondary and mixed, and their processes. "An induction is a generalization or an inference based upon propositions that state observed facts. The truth generalized or inferred must be one that cannot be perceived in a single act of observation. When we know the existence of anything by simply attending to it once, we do not say that we know it inductively; we know it directly."

This book is of course more interesting to the student of logic than to the general reader, though the author has been able to make his text attract by apt illustrations and by clearness of expression. "Many names spring from distant and vague resemblances, and yet are made the basis for more or less fallacious analogical arguments. Thus the land from which colonists depart is called the mother-country, and hence it is inferred that the old country has such rights over the colony as a mother has by nature over a daughter. The college where one has graduated is called his *Alma Mater*, and while that institution consists really of a board of trustees and a faculty—two groups of elderly gentlemen—the alumnus is expected to feel and to give as he would to a lovely old lady. The same may be said of our 'Mother Church', who has prescribed certain rituals and observances for 'her' children. Really, 'she' is a group of elderly gentlemen; but the analogical name carries with it a powerful appeal for reverential obedience.... The most conspicuous variety of prejudice is the unquestioning acceptance of an opinion as to facts upon the *Authority* of some superior person. In early life, all must receive many things upon the authority of parents and teachers. The child must act long before he has time or ability to test the grounds of action. But the true aim of education should be to remove this dependence gradually, so that the adult man shall know the grounds of his own beliefs. Advancing thought cannot leave any part of the field of facts outside the scrutiny of inductive science. Language is often used as if the word Science referred only to physics and chemistry. Religion and Science are represented as independent sources of knowledge. Such talk is the result of confusion of thought. All real knowledge in religion, in psychology, in aesthetics, and in ethics begins with observation of facts and is advanced by the rules of inductive logic. Where there are no facts faith is absurd. Faith that cannot give reasons is irrational, and the reasons given must be facts....Some people speak as though *Science* were concerned only with physics and chemistry. That is a senseless limitation. The laws of Inductive Logic govern absolutely all of our thinking. We make observations of facts in the sphere of religion, or of aesthetics, or of pyschology, or of sociology. These observations must be scientifically made. If there are no ascertained facts it is ridiculous to go on. The inferences must be logical. Some say that science begins only when accurate measurements begin. But science begins with the first honest observation, however indefinite."

May 29, 1931.

G. B. S.

Early U.S. Political Theories

The Development of American Political Thought, by William Seal Carpenter; Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1930.

Dr. Samuel Johnson once expressed a not too favorable opinion of writers who manufacture more books by simply combining parts of several books already written. Professor Carpenter, in his "Development of American Political Thought," comes dangerously near qualifying for a rebuke under Dr. Johnson's dictum, for he relies to a great extent upon secondary and recent text books for material when he might have gone direct to the original sources in his study of American political thought.

Major attention is given in Professor Carpenter's book to the political theories which prevailed at the time of the founding of the Republic under the constitution. In the early days of the United States, before the rampant democracy of Andrew Jackson had arrived, even the leaders of the church admitted that piety and birth in a log cabin were not enough to qualify a man to rule the country. In the early days, knowledge and wisdom were considered essential, but those days soon passed and have not been regained. A politician in America can still gain votes by bragging that he is "just an ordinary man."

In Nanking today a period of constitution building is going on that is in some respects similar to that passed through in America. Of particular insterest to the Chinese statesman should be Professor Carpenter's evaluation of James Madison, the real giant of the American constitutional convention. Madison dominated the convention because he had made a more thorough study of the history of government and understood other systems of his day better than any man present. Who will be the James Madison of China?

G. V. A.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The China Press (Shanghai) issued a handsomely illustrated travel magazine with its issue of June 10.

The Canadian Pacific Railway held its annual meeting in Montreal May 6. Copies of the report of the proceedings

which have reached China, show that an agreement was made between the Railway and Dominion Government whereby the Company agreed to undertake and carry on certain construction works for the purpose of assisting in relief of unemployment.

Peshawar; Men versus Machine Guns is the title of a brochure issued as No. 2 of the "India Today and Tomorrow Series" at 20 Vesey St., New York City, and edited by Haridas T. Muzumdar, who was one of Gandhi's companions during the latter's "March to the Sea." Dealing with the situation that arose at Peshawar during April last, the author quotes the Enquiry Committee's report that the firing by armored cars and the military was wholly unjustifiable.

Extraterritoriality in China is the title of a monograph prepared by Ching-chun Wang, Ph.D., L.L.D., published by the China Institute in America.

The May 13 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to "Debts, Dictatorship and Revolution in Bolivia and Peru," prepared by Ernest Galarza.

11,000 Indians Freed After Gandhi-Willingdon Parley in May

Under the heading "Gandhi Induces Britain to Free 11,000 Prisoners," the *Chicago Tribune* of May 20 published a dispatch from John Steele in London quoting dispatches from India that the first subject discussed between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Willingdon was the release of about 16,000 prisoners, who were being held in Indian cells on the theory that they were guilty either of violence or plotting violence against the government. Gandhi, it was revealed, was able to convince Lord Willingdon that about 11,000 of these prisoners were honest passive resisters, and, as a consequence, they were being released.

Only a Few Changes Made in Indian Conclave Personnel

Secretary for India, Wedgwood Benn, told the House of Commons June 8 that the personnel of the proposed federal structure committee of the Indian Round Table Conference will be substantially the same as last year with the exception of a few additions.

Asked whether the delay in reassembling the Round Table Conference in London was to be utilized in attempting to further progress in India with respect to the future of provisional governments, Secretary Benn stated that he was not aware of any fundamental outstanding question affecting all provinces requiring discussion except problems such as communal difficulties and relations between provinces, which are essentially involved in federal as well as in provincial constitutions.

Japan Not Keen on Silver Conference

Telegrams from Tokyo state that the Japanese Government is not in symapthy with the idea of calling a silver conference, in Japan, fearing the possible instability of silver or a further slump in silver prices in the event the conference should prove a failure.

The Japanese Foreign Office has informed the American Government that in any event Japan will not take the initative in calling a conference.

Senator William H. King, from Utah, declared in Washington June 13 that it is the duty of the United States to summon an international silver conference. Senator King criticized Great Britain for not encouraging the Washington Government to call an international silver conference. According to Senator King, Great Britain is the greatest offender in debasing silver values, but he admitted that a suggestion he had made that the U. S. State Department ask Great Britain to stop the sale of silver at less than 50 cents an ounce until after an international conference has been held, had not been "favorably received." Silver at 50 cents an ounce would put the value of a silver dollar at about 40 cents gold.

Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd., Offers Its Real Estate for Sale

The Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd., owners of the Stadium dog racing establishment, whose operations were stopped, together with those of Luna Park, by order of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is offering its real estate and buildings for sale; also its greyhounds, of which there are more than 100 on hand. The company is going into voluntary liquidation, F. N. Matthews being the liquidator.

The Luna Park dog racing establishment is being converted into a huge amusement resort and the greyhounds which formerly ran in its races are being disposed of at auctions which are held every Sunday.

The CHINESE NATION

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June 17, 1931.

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Shanghai

Who's Who in China

Y.Y. Phen, municipal official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, Oct.23, 1895; son of a silk merchant and became an orphan at age of four; after receiving his preliminary education in his native city, he entered the St. John's University at Shanghai, where he distinguished himself in oration and from which he was graduated; after leaving the University, he taught in Shanghai University, Republican University, Southern University and other schools in Shanghai; during he Student Movement in 1919, he was editor of the *ShanghaiStudents' Union Daily* and was a leader of the students in the movement against themaladministration of the Peking MilitaristsGovernment; in 1929, when the *Shanghai Tribune* was established, he was appointed an editor of the paper and won the reputation as a prominent journalist by his editoral writings. later, he joined the *Shun Pao* as an editor in charge of telegrams; in 1927, when Nationalist Revolutionary Forces pacified Chekiang and Kiangsu, he was appointed a member of the Shanghai Provisional Branch of the Central Political Council and concurrently member the Shanghai Committee of the Central Publicity Committee; in July, the same year, when the Shanghai Municipal Government was established, he was appointed Commissioner the Farmer, Labor and Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality and when the Bureau was organised into the Bureau of Social Affairs, he was re-appointed Commissioner of the same, which post he still retains, 1931; in the Spring of 1929, he was elected a member of standing committee of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipal Party Headquarters and Shanghai delegate to the 3rd Kuomintang Congress in Nanking; in September, 1929, he was appointed concurrently chief secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Government which position he held for three months, and in the meantime was re-elected member of the Standing Committee of the Excutive Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipal Party Headquarters; while holding all these responsible positions, he also frequently contributes articles to local papers and magazines and translated several books largely dealing with municipal construction and abolition of the system of inheritance; address: Bureau of Social Affairs, Greater Shanghai Municipality, Nantao, Shanghai.

Y.Y. Phen (Pan Kung-chan)

潘君公展，年三十六歲，一八九五年十月二十三日生於浙江吳興縣之菱湖鎮。該鎮爲著名輯里絲之產地。父於洪楊亂後，經營絲業，支持門戶。君四歲卽爲孤兒，少長，考入上海聖約翰大學肄業，以長於雄辯聞，卒業離校後，卽執教鞭於上海大學、國民大學、南方大學、寰球中國學生會學校、市北公學等處。民國八年，五四運動時，君主持上海學生聯合會日報筆政，並出席全國學生聯合總會，領導青年學生，反對軍閥政府，不遺餘力。民國九年冬，上海商報發刊，君爲主筆之一，主編電報新聞，兼撰論評，編輯體例，首倡革新，爲滬上各報一新面目。並努力抨擊軍閥官僚，爲國民革命作桴鼓之應，與陳艮壘先生布雷均被稱爲名記者。繼充申報主筆，亦任主編電訊，收效益宏。民國十六年春，國民革命軍師次江浙，君被命任中國國民黨中央政治會議上海臨時分會委員，兼中央宣傳部上海宣傳委員會委員。是年七月，上海特別市政府成立，君被命任上海特別市農工商局局長，兼上海特別市合作人員養成所所長。十七年春，任中國國民黨上海特別市黨務指導委員會常務委員。是年八月，農工商局改組爲社會局，卽奉簡命，改任社會局局長。十八年春，當選爲中國國民黨上海特別市第三屆執行委員會常務委員，及中國國民黨第三次全國代表大會上海特別市代表，對於黨務之改進，及後方宣傳工作，多所盡力。是年九月，奉命兼代上海特別市政府秘書長，凡三閱月。十九年春，又當選爲中國國民黨上海特別市第四屆執行委員會常務委員。君著譯甚多，散見「東方雜誌」「教育雜誌」「解放與改造」「新生命月刊」「現代」「認識」「湖州月刊」及各種日報。關於政治經濟及社會問題之演講稿，亦有可觀。其已出版之譯作，有「遺產之廢除」「新村市」「兒童愛」等等。

Some Chinese Views on Pearl Buck's Novel, "The Good Earth"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

You say you would like to know what Chinese people themselves think of Mrs. Buck's "The Good Earth". One woman to whom I gave it to read while she was temporarily confined to her home wrote of it without my asking her to do so. She said:

"If the author had been a Chinese she could not have written a more real and true to life story of the great mass of peasants of our country. It is a marvel how keen is her perception of every detail. Her art makes the story not esentially Chinese but of humanity. It makes one recall the Jewish patriarchs again and again. It is a splendidly written book. She understands and is is in deep sympathy with and appreciates her characters."

Withholding my name and hers you have the privilege of printing this if you wish. One Chinese man to whom I spoke said that he did not think it was "Chinese". If he means that in the Chinese language not as yet has the interpreter of the common life of his people arisen to portray it in this literary form, the novel, he is correct I presume. If he means that the storv is cosmic, and in that sense not Chinese, he is also correct. But to deny the authenticity of the close observation of Mrs. Buck's work is to deny truth when it is presented. It was therefore of interest to me to have the unasked opinion of a Chinese women of perception.

H. E. M.

Shanghai, June 15, 1931.

Editor's Note:—The foregoing letter is a reply to an editorial discussion of Mrs. Buck's novel which appeared in the issue of *The Review* for June 6.

New Margaret Williamson Hospital Being Erected

Construction of the Laing Memorial unit of the Margaret Williamson Memorial Hospital at the West Gate is going ahead rapidly and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the autumn, when 100 beds will be ready. The other two units will be completed by 1934. The cost of the whole undertaking is more than G.$50,000. The control of the institution is in the hands of four missionary boards in America: The Woman's Union Mission Society of America, the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), the American Baptist Church, and the Reformed Church in America. The members of the local board of directors are: Mrs. C. C. Chen, chairman; Miss Grace Yang, vice-chairman; Miss Martha Pyle, secretary; and Miss Ethel Lacey, treasurer, Mrs. F. K. Tsao, Miss Mary Irvine, Miss Elizabeth Irvine, Mrs. Lu Mei Seng, Miss Dora Zimmerman, Dr. Liu Gien Tsiu, and Mrs. T. M. Li.

Nuns to be Permitted to Remodel Temple Buddha

The Central Party Headquarters at Nanking has rejected a petition from the Fenghua District (Chekiang) Party Headquarters urging that the nuns of the Tachiao Temple be forbidden to re-model the statue of the Temple Buddha. The Central Party Headquarters ruled that as the nuns are engaged in the performance of their religious duties, no interference should be attempted to restrict their liberty in such matters.

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TREBITSCH LINCOLN, EX-BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN, INTERNATIONAL SPY BECOMES BUDDHIST MONK

(*Continued from page 98*)

"There is altogether an ever increasing interest and growing understanding for the doctrine of the Buddha in the Western world. In Germany there is a Buddhist House near Berlin, established by the late Dr. Danlike, there are Buddhist groups in Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden and some other cities and there is a Buddhist Lodge in Munich under the leadership of the greatest Buddhist savant the Western world has so far produced—Dr. Grimm. • With this lodge in Munich there is affiliated a group of Buddhists in the south of France which I established last year when I was in France, and the headquarters of which are in Nice. There are several Buddhist lodges in England and there is a Buddhist temple near London, built by the Anagarika Dharmapals of Ceylon some two years ago. There are several groups in America, and in America as well as England and Germany there are several Buddhist publications.

"It can safely be predicted that the great conflict between Christianity and Buddhism has been ushered in the Western world, and it can also be predicted that this conflict will be fought out within the next 200 years to the only possible end—the elimination of Christianity with its superstitions and absurdities and the victory of the doctrine of the Buddha.

"For centuries the Christians of Europe have sent missionaries to China to teach the Chinese a doctrine which at home in their own countries has produced most terrible wars, bloodshed, hatred, strife and a collapse of the whole economic system. It is now time that China, that the Buddhists of China send missionaries to Europe and America and teach the peoples there the truths of Buddhism, teach them that grasping and greed and unkindness and brutal materialism will bring utter ruin to them, teach them the way to peace and happiness, teach them to be kind and not cruel, teach them the truth of life instead of the illusions of a supposed heaven."

Peiping, June 13, 1931.

Ministry Sustains Charges Against Former Head of Telegraph Administration

The findings in the impeachment case concerning Chuang Chi-huan, formerly Head of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications and until recently transferred as Counsellor to the Ministry, were made public by the Control Yuan at Nanking June 10. Various charges made against him in connection with his negotiations last year with the foreign cable companies, were investigated by three members of the Control Yuan specially delegated for the purpose. These charges are found to be correct and justified.

Mr. Chuang was accused of overstepping his power by granting humiliating concessions to the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Compares last year in violation of China's rights to telegraph autonomy and the fundamental principles laid down by the Ministry of Communications.

Again, while the privilege claimed by the foreign companies of landing cables had never been expressly provided for in the original agreement, being only casually referred to in certain documents, the new agreement concluded through Mr. Chuang provides that the foreign companies may apply for licences for landing cables which will be effective for a period of from five to ten years. Thus, instead of being cancelled, the privilege of landing cables, which has hitherto been claimed by the foreign companies only on flimsy grounds, has been given formal and legal sanction in the new draft agreement.

These charges having been found to be well-grounded, the Control Yuan announce that punishment should be meted out in accordance with law. Pending the establishment of the Officials' Disciplinary Committee, it is recommended that the accused should be dealt with under Article 7 of the Impeachment Law which provides for dismissal by the National Government as an emergency measure. The accused is also to be referred to the Disciplinary Committee for punishment when it begins to function.

The Control Yuan further recommend that, although Mr. Chuang has been dismissed from his post as Head of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, he should also be removed from his present office as a Counsellor of the Ministry.

Need for Christian Fellowship in Shanghai

BY HUANG CHING-SHU 黃慶樞

THE need of some sort of Christian Fellowship, by which young men and women who are desirous of seeking some means of strengthening their Christian faith in the search for life-ideals, may gather together in a social and friendly way, is now being seriously felt by a comparatively small group of earnest Christians, both Chinese and foreign, who are graduates of Christian colleges and universities in China and from abroad, and who are working in various professions in the city of Shanghai.

This need is no longer a vision; it has already become a matter of fact. A meeting was held in the afternoon of May 10, at the newly constructed Moore Memorial Church, 56 Thibet Road, wherein 35 young men and women, both Chinese and foreign, who are graduates of various universities in China and America, gathered together in an effort to devise some concrete scheme for the organization of a Christian Fellowship. The importance of the meeting may perhaps be realized by the fact that the meeting lasted for exactly three hours, when besides the refreshments and social entertainment that were provided, a spirited address was given by Rev. E. W. Luccock of the Community Church. Separate round-table discussions and a joint discussion of the whole group on the subject of ways and means of forming the Fellowship were subsequently held.

Scheme Proposed by the Y. M. C. A

By way of introduction, it may be stated that F. M. Hayes, student secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and a social worker of long standing, and John Weigh, also a Y secretary, are chiefly responsible for the initiation of this scheme of organizing a Fellowship among the young Christians in Shanghai. They have moreover, secured the assistance of Miss T. A. Gerlach, student secretary of the Y. W. C. A., for the formulation of definite means of carrying out the project.

The presence of the movie houses, cabarets and other amusement establishments have oftentimes absorbed most of the time, money and energy of the young men, who, otherwise might have found some higher and more intelligent type of social enjoyment. Many of those who had been devoted Christians might have drifted away from the church because of these secular allurements. It is now the duty of those professed social workers to renew their efforts in the attempt to seek the betterment of the life of these young people.

Why Is Such a Fellowship Necessary?

The formation of such a fellowship in Shanghai, in the opinion of the writer, is an important and necessary move, because by so doing it would possibly stir up the religious fervor among the young Christians of the day. It is in fact more than necessary for the earnest and courageous Christians to gather together at the present juncture, when the spirit of most Christians is said to be waning, in an effort to devise new means of strengthening their faith and to stand the present crisis.

Reviewing the religious situation in this country nowadays, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, has the following to say: "The growth of Christianity has been retarded statistically and geographically. Church members have decreased, so much so that some church centers have been blotted out." Referring to the attitude of the Chinese leaders toward Christianity, the editor goes on to say that well-educated Chinese leaders are most critical of the present Christian mission works in China. He believes however, that they also recognize that there is a definite place for Christianity in this country, provided they can be so adjusted as to meet the demand of the hour.

The Y. M. C. A., which is a Christian institution and whose aim is the building up of Christian-like character among the younger generation, should do everything possible to attain this end. The neglect of the work among the students in different schools and colleges by the Y. M. C. A. has lately been voiced in a criticism advanced by a Chinese writer. "The present generation of Chinese students," says the critic, "has proved to be more skeptical and sophisticated than their living grandfathers, and their minds are already saturated with modernistic ideas found in cheap translations from Western literature. The doctrinaire type of elders is poison to them." It is considered that the Y.'s work among students in different schools has been insufficient, it not nil, during the past several years.

Principles of Fellowship Organization

During the preliminary meeting held last Sunday at the Moore Memorial Church several general principles were laid down by the members of the group, which govern the formation of the Fellowship. It was unanimously voted that such a Fellowship, be it loosely or permanently formed, should, be organized. As to the purpose of the Fellowship, it was decided that it should fundamentally be social, intellectual and religious; the scope is international. The frequency of the meeting has not been decided, but it was generally proposed that it should be conducted once a week, presumably on every Sunday afternoon, when most people would be free from usual business engagements. The meeting, it was also proposed, should follow a rather friendly and informal procedure, possessing not the least of a Sunday School or a Bible Class nature.

Address Given by Rev. Luccock

In addressing the assembled group, Rev. E. W. Luccock of the Community Church said that in order to bring about good results in organizing such a Fellowship, it is necessary to see that every member should possess the willingness to pay a price for the thing which he or she desires. He declared that the action of starting such a Christian Fellowship, social as well as religious, in Shanghai, is a noteworthy one, and anticipated that historians of say 1,000 years afterwards may look at this event as the beginning of a great religious movement, which may affect not only China, but all the Far East.

Furthering his ideas in the course of his brief address, Rev. Luccock pointed out that the serious-mindedness of the members of the group, who possess some peculiarity of their own, and are willing to think differently and are doing something worthwhile, is the essence which will count for the success of any great social movement. Furthermore he stressed the point that ideal and vision, courage and persistence to push forward, the willingness to put most time to the most important thing, and the willingness to venture are the chief requirements that each one of the group should possess if future success is the goal for starting the campaign.

The Yenching Christian Fellowship

The only organization with the nature of a religious fellowship now functioning in any Christian university in China, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, is the Yenching Christian Fellowship, which was organized several years ago by the joint effort of both the teachers and students of that university. The past experience of the Fellowship in Yenching may serve as a stimulus or rather as a guide to the Shanghai Fellowship, the scheme of which has recently been formulated.

Shanghai, May 16, 1931.

Bandits in Hupeh Still Hold American Missionary

Frank P. Lockhart, the United States Consul-General in Hankow in a recent message to Washington stated that the Rev. Bert Nelson, captive American Lutheran missionary, is continuing in captivity in order that he may teach the English language to his captors. Although ransom has been paid by relatives and missionary authorities for the release of Mr. Nelson he is still being held, after eight months, at the communist-bandit lair at Hwangan, Hupeh Province.

Among the "demands" made for Mr. Nelson's release are the following: To be supplied wish 360,000 feet of telephone wire, pianos, organs, printing presses, an airplane and thermometers. These demands, says a *Reuter* message from Peiping, indicate that the bandits have no intention of freeing Mr. Nelson but are making foolish demands simply as an excuse to hold him.

German Priest Murdered

A message from Peiping states that the Red bandits who recently captured Kienning, Fukien, murdered Father Melchior Geser, a German Catholic priest belonging to the Salvatorian Mission at Kienning. After the capture of Kienning, where they routed the 56th Nationalist division, the Reds advanced on Yenping, which was hastily evacuated of all foreigners and of Government officials.

The latest report is that the Reds are still advancing rapidly down the Min River towards Foochow, which is considered to be in serious danger of capture. Government warships are being sent there to aid in the defence of the the city.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 111)

The University of Shanghai (Shanghai College) will hold its 19th annual Commencement June 20 at 3 p.m.

J. M. Henry, President of Lingnan University, Canton, passed through Shanghai this week on his way back to Canton from a trip to the United States.

Mrs. J. Warner Brown, accompanied by her three children, proceeded from Shanghai to Peitaiho, during the week, where they will spend the summer.

Chinan University, West Shanghai, observed its 25th anniversary June 13, when commencement exercises were held. More than 180 students received diplomas.

The marriage is announced to take place June 20 in Shanghai of Miss Angelica Piedra de la Concha, daughter of the Minister of Cuba in China to Reginald Stuart Buchan.

Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager of the *United Press*, returned to the head office at Tokyo during the week, after having made a trip through China, accompanied by Mrs. Vaughn.

George Hanson, American Consul-General stationed at Harbin, has returned to his post from extended leave which he spent on special assignment at the State Department in Washington.

The engagement is anounced at Peiping of Miss Joan Dolbey, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Teichman of the British Legation to R. V. Dewar-Durie, of the 2nd Battalion, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The annual stag dinner of the American University Club of Shanghai was held at the American Club June 18. Senator Arthur R. Robinson was the main speaker. The U. S Marine Corps orchestra furnished music.

Memorial services in commemoration of the escape of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. from the rebellion of Chen Chiung-ming at Canton on June 16, 1922, were held at the Central and the City Party Headquarters in Nanking June 16.

J. L. Curtis, who for several years was manager of the National City Bank in Harbin, has been appointed Assistant Vice-President in the Far Eastern department of the head office of the National City Bank in New York.

Count Kiyoura, former Premier of Japan, Mr. Toyama, Wang Jung-pao, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, and many other notables are expected to attend a round table conference to be held in Tokyo June 20 to discuss Sino-Japanese affairs.

Mr. Koechlin, the French Consul-General at Shanghai went to Nanking during the week to confer with the Counsellor of the French Legation to conduct negotiations with the Foreign Ministry on the rendition of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai.

A passenger train on the Lunghai Railway on the rum from Lin-pao to Loyang was derailed three times on June 9 near Sinan Hsien. Some 60 persons were seriously injured; a locomotive engineer was killed. The derailments were due to the decayed condition of the wooden railway ties.

A Peiping message states that the Panchen Lama has decided to proceed to Shenyang shortly to spend the summer, and return to the Capital in the autumn. A pair of golden eagles, the gift of the "Living Buddha", were transported to Peiping recently from Shenyang. They now adorn the entrance to the memorial hall at the Sun Yat-sen Mansoleum.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, and Mrs. Kung, were hosts at a garden party on June 18 in honor of the party of American Senators and Representatives and their families who are now visiting in China. The reception was held at No. 6 Seymour Road, Shanghai, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Many local residents and officials of the National Government were present.

Announcement is made in the Chinese papers of the engagement of Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications of the National Government, to Miss Pao Tsi-lin, senior student of Great China University, of which Mr. Wang is President. Miss Pao is a native of Tsungming, Kiangsu, and her father is a returned student from America. Chang Wu-hua, vice-Minister of Interior, and Ho Chi-wu, brother of General Ho Ying-ching are mentioned as match-makers.

The 25th anniversary of the Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was observed June 3, with a parade at the Range Road grounds. A large crowd assembled despite the threatening weather. The commandant of the S.V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel N.W.B.B. Thoms, prior to the inspection of the company, gave a brief address in which he praised the officers and men of the company. Mrs. Thoms distributed 103 certificates and prizes to members. Corporal T. K. Shun and Private W. T. Shen were given certificates for 20 years of efficient service.

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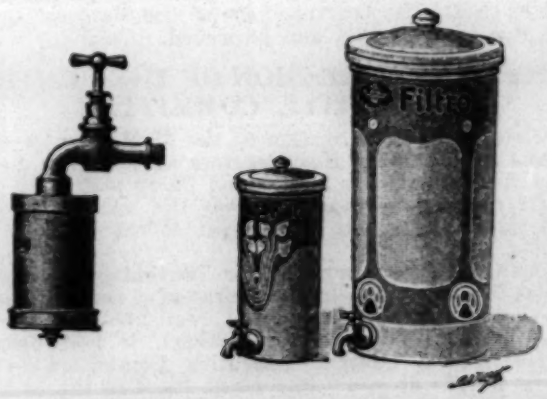

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THE CANTON MOVEMENT AND THE FOREIGN POWERS

(*Continued from page 94*)

Results of Fifth Plenary Session of C. E. C.

Slight changes in the personnel of the National Government were effected at the third regular meeting of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee June 15 under the chairmanship of President Yu Yu-jen of the Control Yuan.

The following appointments were made:—

1. General Chiang Kai-shek re-appointed President of the National Government.

2. The following 40 persons were appointed Members of the National Government Council (State Councillors);

Hu Han-min	Tsai Yuan-pei	Chiang Kai-shek
Chang Chi	Ting Wei-fen	Yu Yu-jen
Chang Hsueh-liang	Tai Chi-tao	Lin Sen
Ho Ying-chin	Chu Pei-te	Yang Shu-chuang
Yeh Chu-tsang	T. V. Soong	Chen Kuo-fu
Wang Chung-hui	Shao Lih-tzu	Chen Ming-shu
Han Fu-chu	Shao Yuan-chung	Liu Lu-yin
Liu Hsiang	Liu Chih	Ho Cheng-chun
Wu Te-cheng	Chang Tso-hsiang	Wang Shu-han
H. H. Kung	Chang Ching-hui	Liu Shang-ching
Ma Fu-hsiang	Wang Peh-chun	C. T. Wang
Hsu Yung-chang	Liu Jui-heng	Lung Yung
Li Chi-sen	Chen Tiao-yuan	Ho Chien

3. Chiang Kia-shek as concurrently President and T. V. Soong as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan;

Lin Sen and Shao Yuan-chung as President and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan;

Wang Chung-hui and Chang Chi as President and Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan;

Tai Chi-tao and Liu Lu-yin as President and Vice-President of the Examination Yuan;

Yu Yu-jen and Chen Kuo-fu as President and Vice-President of the Control Yuan.

4. General Chang Hsueh-liang as Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Military, Naval and Air Forces.

A resolution was also passed to issue a manifesto to the entire people calling upon them to render full co-operation in the suppression of banditry.

Immediately after the meeting, the closing ceremony of the 5th Plenary Session was held.

Wu Chih-hui, in making the closing address, pointed out that the decision to convene the Fourth National Congress on October 10th, 1931, is of great importance in view of the heavier responsibilities imposed on Party members by the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution. The Organic Law of the National Government has been revised and improved.

5TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 5th Plenary Session of the C. E. C. was opened at the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking June 13 in the presence of over a thousand Party and Government officials and representatives from the various civic organizations. President Yu Yu-jen of the Control Yuan presided.

Outlining the purposes for convening the present Session, President Yu, in the course of a lengthy address, pointed out that to ensure the realization of the late Party Leader's bequeathed teachings. it had been the practice of the Central Executive Committee to hold plenary essions at every important stage in the course of the development of the National Revolution in order to decide, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, upon the fundamental policies for the Party and the Government during each period.

Since, according to the Provisional Constitution, the governing powers of the country are to be exercised by the National Congress of the Kuomintang delegates during the Tutelage Period, and, during the recess of the Congress, by the Central Executive Committee, the present Plenary Session must be convened in order to revise the Organic Law of the National Government so as to bring it into conformity with the Constitution. The degree of efficiency with which a government functions depends in a large measure upon the soundness of its organization. "This is the second reason why the Central Executive Committee must gather together to deliberate and decide upon the organization of the political machinery in accordance with the *Yueh Fa*," he said.

President Yu added that the ravages of the "Red" bandits had reduced the people to a state of dire distress. Unless this major menace to the nation is removed, enforcement of the Provisional Constitution and revial of national prosperity will hardly be possible. "It is therefore necessary for the Central Executive Committee to meet in plenary session to decide upon, for the guidance of the Government, effective measures and policies for the eradication of the "Red" banditry and the pacification of the entire country," he concluded.

First Regular Meeting.

The first regular meeting of the Session was held immediately after the preliminary meeting. President Yu Yu-jen took the chair The following three resolutions submitted by the Standing Commttee of the C. E. C. were brought up for discussion:—

(1). That definite policies be laid down to deal with the Canton situation. (A report on the steps so far taken by the Central Authorities in coping with the situation was also submitted).

(2). That the entire nation be called upon to strive with one accord for the extermination of the "Red" banditry.

(3). That the Organic Law of the National Government be revised.

It was decided to refer all of these questions to the various Irvestigation Committees for examination and further report.

A lengthy report on the Party administration since the 4th Plenary Session held last year has also been submitted by the Standing Committee of the C. E. C.

Report on the Canton Situation

In its report on the present situation in Kwangtung, the Standing Committee of the C. E. C., after referring to the convocation of the National People's Convention, the subsequent promulgation on June 1 of the Provisional Constitution, and the rare opportunity which presented itself for the reconstruction of the nation, deplores the fact that, misled by unfounded rumors, a fraction of the Party comrades have proceeded to Canton and started an insurgent movement with the object of disturbing peace and national unity.

The Canton trouble, the report says, dates back to April 30, when Ku Ying-fen and others issued a circular telegram bringing an illegal impeachment against Comrade Chiang Kai-shek. Immediately after receipt of the telegram, Comrade Chiang petitioned to the Central Supervisory Committee requesting that an investigation into his alleged offences be made, and that if the charges are authentic, appropriate punishment be meted out to him. In view, however, of the fact that the allegations upon which the charges were based are absolutely unfounded, and that some of the signatories of the telegram have probably not been actually consulted, the Supervisory Committee requested Comrades Wu Chih-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Chi, Li Shih-tseng and Chang Ching-kiang to reply to Ku Ying-fen, etc., pointing out their mistakes. In the meantime, Comrade Sun Fo, who was at that time in Shanghai, was also urged to remonstrate with the Canton leaders so as to preserve peace and national unity.

Contrary to expectations, not only did Ku Ying-fen and his associates refuse to awake to their blunders, but Comrade Sun Fo also fell a dupe to Wang Ching-wei and Tang Shao-yi at Canton. This led to the issue of the circular telegram of May 25 by the Canton leaders headed by Tang Chao-yi. Notwithstanding the earnest and repeated remonstrances of Party comrades both within the country and abroad, our Comrades at Canton have apparently found themselves in such an impenetrable siege that they have absolutely failed to extricate themselves from the situation. The result is that, taking advantage of the momentary slip of our comrades at Canton, the various corrupt and reactionary elements have swarmed to Canton, holding the so-called "Extraordinary Conference" and setting up the so-called "National Government."

Convinced that this action of the reactionary coalition runs counter to the interests of the entire nation, the C. E. C. issued on the 30th of May a telegram to the Canton members of the Central Committees urging them to awaken to their mistakes. A Manifesto was subsequently issued to the nation on June 1 emphasizing that the most pressing task of the nation is the suppression of the "Red" banditry. A lenient attitude has thus been consistently maintained towards the Canton insurgents in the hope that they may realize their blunders.

In view of the impending departure of Comrade Chiang Kai-shek for Kiangsi to assume command of the bandit-suppression campaign and in view also of the paramount importance of this campaign, the Standing Committee deems it necessary to report to the Session

how it has consistently adhered to and carried out its considered policy of maintaining peace and suppressing banditry.

Recommeadations of the Committee.

The Investigation Committee on the Canton situation met in the afternoon to consider this question. While their decisions have not been officially disclosed, it is understood that the Committee will recommend to the Session that inasmuch as the question is one concerning the Party only, peaceful and proper Party procedure be resorted to for the solution of the situation. While that phase of the problem relating to the Party should be left to the C. E. C. or C. S. C. to decide, the political phase of the situation should be settled by the National Government.

It was decided to recommend that a Manifesto be issed to the nation in the name of the Session calling upon the entire people to arise and make a concerted effort for the extermination of the banditry.

Revision of the Organic Law.

Regarding the revision of the Organic Law of the National Government so as to bring it into conformity with the Provisional Constitution, it is learned that the Committee on Revision has drawn up a revised draft of the Law.

Second General Meeting

The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1). That the present Session regards the steps so far taken by the Standing Committee (of the C.E.C.) in dealing with the Canton situation as appropriate and proper; and that the question be referred to the Central Supervisory Committee for investigation and action.

(2). That the report of the Investigation Committee on the revision of the Organic Law of the National Government be adopted as revised; and that this resolution be referred to the Legislative Yuan through the National Government.

(3). That with regard to the suppression of the "Red" banditry:

(a) a Manifesto to the entire nation be issued, and

(b) the National Government be instructed to enact measures for the reward or reprimanding of Government administrative officials during the Period of Bandit-suppression; as well as to direct and order the various grades of Administrative Organs to shoulder and fulfill their responsibilities in such connection.

(4). That the measures for the enrolment of "Probationary" Party members as well as the detailed procedure for the carrying out thereof be repealed; and that a separate set of measures regarding "Probationary" members be enacted.

(5). That the 4th National Congress of the Kuomintang delegates be convened on October 10 of the current year.

The following were re-appointed Members of the Central Political Council:—

A. (Members of the two Central Committees):

Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Yeh Chu-tsang, Yu Yu-jen, Ting Wei-fon, Chen Kuo-fu, Ho Ying-chin, Tai Chi-ta, Yang Shu-chuang, T. V. Soong, Wu Chin-hui, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shin-tseng, Tsai Yuan-pei, Lin Sen, Wang Chung-hui, Chang Chi, Shao Li-tzu, Chu Chia-hua, Shao Yuan-chung, Chen Li-fu, H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang, Wang Peh-chun, Chu Pei-te, Wu Te-cheng, Chen Ming-shu, Chiao Yi-tang, Chang Chun, Ho Cheng-chun, Liu Lu-yin, Ma Chao-chun.

B. Reserve Members:

Fang Chiao-hui, Wang Po-lin, Chen Chao-ying, Ting Chao-wu, Chou Chi-kang, Tseng Yang-fu, Yu Ching-tang, Kuei Chung-chi, Cheng Tien-fang, Chen Pu-lei and En-Ke-Pa-Tu.

Shanghai Telephone Co. Sustains Loss

A net loss of Tls. 42,703.54 for the five-month period ending December 31, 1930, was revealed in the annual report of the Shanghai Telephone Company, made public recently.

Gross revenues for that period, the report states, were Tls. 964,170.92. This was counterbalanced by expenses for operation, maintenance and depreciation amounting to Tls. 904,785.64. Deducting profit on exchange, the total operating expenses were Tls. 890,357.75.

Net income before interest was Tls. 73,813,17 and net interest deductions amount to Tls. 116,516.71.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperia' palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers, baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

In the United States Court for China

In re
Estate
of
JOSEPH ALOYSIUS HENDRICKS,
Deceased

Cause No. 3360
Estate No. 756
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having c aims against the estate of Joseph Aloysius Hendricks, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 6 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
June 3rd. 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Shanghai.

Suppression Bureau to Control Opium

In accordance with a decision of the National People's Convention which requires that the opium evil be completely eradicated within six years, the National Opium Suppression Cnmmission at Nanking has decided to establish an Opium Smuggling Prevention Bureau at the Capital with branch offices at all important ports along the coast and rivers. *Kuo Min* states that in order to ensure cooperation of local organs, the Commission has requested the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters and the Executive Yuan to forbid the various civil and military organs from interfering with the enforcement by the branch bureaus of the Commission's measures when they begin to function.

A special message to *The China Press* from Nanking states that the Ministry of Finance is completing its preparations for the establishment of the Opium Suppression Bureau. which is to attend to the control of the opium traffic with a view to eliminating the illicit trade altogether. Li Chi-hung of the Ministry who is understood to have made a special study of foreign methods of opium monopoly will probably be appointed in charge of the new department. The tentative scheme is reported to have provided for the establishment of provincial branches of the department to cooperate with the Central administration.

The Discussions at Geneva

In the meantime the Opium Convention is continuing its sessions at Geneva. The question of quotas produced a considerable divergence of views at the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics, June 6. The Chinese delegate contended that the rights of China as a potential manufacturer and exporter of drugs should be safeguarded.

The Soviet delegate argued that effective limitation of manufacture was impossible without limitation in the production of raw materials.

Mr. Sawada (Japan) contended that his proposal that countries should be authorized to manufacture to the limit of definite orders received would not lead to a shortage of supplies, and the effective application of an import certificate system would constitute an adequate method of control.

A *Reuter* telegram from Geneva says the efficacy of the Geneva Opium Convention has been statistically demonstrated in an official statement issued by the Conference on the Limitation of Narcotics. Discrepancies between the amount of drugs shown as exported by manufacturing countries and the amounts imported by non-manufacturing countries practically disappeared last year. Previously the difference was very great.

The largest of three narcotic drug factories in Constantinople was closed down by the Government June 10, and a fine of £:8,000 was imposed upon the director. The Turkish Government's action is a direct consequence of the seizure by the police of ninety kilograms of contraband morphine which the factory smuggled aboard an airplane for Europe.

Justice Feetham Favors Rendition After Decades

The second volume of the report on Shanghai, prepared by Justice Feetham, the South African jurist who was invited to Shanghai for the purpose of making a thorough study of the local situation, was published during the week.

Justice Feetham condemns the immediate rendition of the International Settlement, although he admits that rendition is ultimately justifiable and necessary in order to satisfy the national aspirations of the Chinese people, but "the objections to rendition as a practical policy for immediate adoption are overwhelming. Rendition today would be fatal to the security which, from the point of view of the business interests, are vital features of the present Settlement regime and would also render impossible the continuance of local self-government in any effective form."

Justice Feetham recommends that rendition should not take effect until the following conditions have been fulfilled:

Internal conditions in China as regards the establishment of the authority of the National Government and maintenance of order must be improved so as to remove any reasonable anxiety as to the future defense of the Settlement against civil war.

The idea of the rule of law must take root in China and be embodied in a practical and effective form in the country's institutions.

Political conditions in China must be such as to enable local self-governing institutions to enjoy real independence in their own sphere of operations without being subject to the orders of the National Government or the control of any party organization occupying a privileged and dominating position such as at present is assigned to the Kuomintang.

The Chinese community in the Settlement must acquire sufficient experience in the working of representative institutions to enable them to assume the major share of the responsibility of administration of the Settlement with a reasonable prospect of success.

Justice Feetham says it is inevitable that a long transition period should intervene before the foregoing conditions are adequately fulfilled. He recommends that during the transition period the present settlement regime should be maintained on a basis of increasing co-operation between the foreign and Chinese communities. He says this transition period is to be reckoned in decades, not years.

A scheme suggested by an unnamed Chinese for rendition provides that the Chinese government should negotiate with the proper foreign authorities for rendition on condition that the Chinese government grant the International Settlement a charter prividing for Municipal Home Rule and allowing the territory to enjoy a full measure of local self-government during the transitional period of say forty years, at the expiration of which it could be incorporated into whatever Chinese government-controlled municipality that may exist at that time on the outskirts of Shanghai. This charter, this Chinese recommends, should guarantee non-interference from outside sources and the non-stationing of troops of any sovereign state within the Municipality and the non-levying of taxes upon the residents of the Municipality by any outside authority.

Chinese Feelings Incensed Over Resort Closure by S. M. Police

Chinese feelings have been greatly incensed over the forcible closure of the Chinese Native Products Emporium by a detachment of S. M. Police in the afternoon of June 9, the alleged reason for this unwarranted and highhanded action being that the Emporium failed to comply with the health and fire prevention regulations of the S.M.C. Several members of the staff of the Emporium were arrested by the police and the Emporium has since remained closed without immediate settlement of the trouble in view.

In a circular telegram to the Nanking Government, the Native Products Association, which sponsors the Emporium, denounced the action of the S.M. police as a gesture of British Imperialism and petitioned that a strong protest should be lodged with the S.M. authorities. The Government is also urged to conduct negotiations for the reopening of the Emporium and the rendition of all the Settlements in China. The petition states that the purpose of the Emporium is to promote the development of native industries and products and was opened in July last year. During its operation, the Emporium has experienced many difficulties with the S M. Authorities and foreign imperialists and capitalists. Since May 1 of this year, the Emporium was moved from the Town Hall to the New World on Nanking and Tibet Roads. On June 3 at 4. p.m. the Shanghai Municipal Council sent a police squad to the Emporium and forcibly closed its doors for business. Before the fearful front of Imperialism, the petition concludes, the management of the Emporium could not but surrender and suspend its activities.

According to Chang Chi-lien, manager of the Emporium, although the alleged reason for the closure of the Emporium was non-compliance with the municipal health and fire prevention regulations, the real intention of the S.M.C. was to suppress the development of Chinese native products, to which purpose the Emporium is devoted. When the Emporium was in the Town Hall Building, the S.M.C. continually found fault with the Emporium. A license for the rebuilding of the entrance of the Emporium was sought from the S.M.C., but it was refused. So, the Emporium was forced to move to the New World, now popularly known as Coney Island. In compliance with the regulations of the S.M.C., a new license was applied for, for the pleasure resort of the Emporium. The S. M. C. sent some officials to inspect the place and ordered several improvements to be made in regard to sanitation and fire prevention. These were duly complied with. Later, more improvements were insisted upon and were also effected by the management. But the license for the amusement resort was still withheld. Finally, the S. M. C. ordered another improvement to be effected within 48 hours and the same was completed in due time. Just as the Emporium was about to report to the S. M. C., the Municipal police suddenly appeared and forcibly closed the Emporium for business. As a result of this action, a fistic fight ensued between the Police officers and the staff members of the resort. Five received slight injuries and three were arreseted by the Police, but were later released.

Up to the present (June 15,), the trouble has remained unsettled and according to reports from certain quarters, the settlement is really being blocked by interests connected with the Luna Park, who desire to close as many Chinese amusement resorts in the Settlement as possible in order to drive Chinese pleasure-seekers to the new resort now being planned by Luna Park.

On June 16, S.M. Police permitted the business section of the Emporium to open, but insisted that the amusement section must remain closed until full compliance with the fire prevention regulations. However, the management of the Emporium refused to resume business pending complete settlement of the trouble.

Chicago Banks Merge at a Result of Financial Crisis

The Central Republic Bank and Trust Company has been formed at Chicago out of a merger of the Central Trust Company and the Bank of the Republic. General Charles Gates Dawes, who organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois and for many years was its head, has been chosen as the honorary Chairman of the new institution. The merger is a result of the present financial crisis.

Within the past fortnight four large banks have merged in Chicago. As a result of the mergers and because of the unfavorable business situation 21 smaller banks in Chicago have closed their doors.

British Submarine Sinks off China Coast—Twenty Dead

The British submarine *Poseidon* was hit by the Chinese-owned steamship *Yu Ta*, of which a Japanese is the captain, off Weihaiwei, shortly after noon on July 19, just after the submarine had come up out of the water. The submarine sank almost immediately. Eighteen members of the crew were imprisoned inside it. They at first sent up signals, and hopes for a time were entertained of rescuing the men by diving operations. These were later found to be impossible owing to the wreck rapidly being covered with mud. Five officers and 30 men were rescued from the sinking submarine by the *Yu Ta*, which stood by, but two of the latter later died from injuries received. Several Chinese servants were also reported to have been on the *Poseidon*.

The two British morning newspapers in Shanghai opened up a subscription list for funds for the relief of dependents of the victims of the *Poseidon* disaster, and as a result more than $40,000 was raised for this purpose. Messages of sympathy on the *Poseidon* disaster were received from all parts of the world.

Lt Com. Galpin, who was in command of the *Poseidon*, and Tadashi Iyeishi, the captain of the *Yu Ta*, have both signed statements giving details of the handling of their respective vessels just before the impact occurred. The sea was calm and the sky blue at the time of the collision. It seems that both vessels changed their course several minutes before the *Yu Ta* hit the submarine.

Closely following on the above disaster came news from Vladivostock that a Soviet submarine had gone down in the harbor there with all on board—the second Soviet submarine disaster within two weeks.

The American submarine *Nautilus*, which left Provincetown, Massachusetts June 15 for London, with Sir Hubert Williams on board, was reported onJune 14 to be disabled in mid-Atlantic. The U.S.S. *Wyoming* is towing the *Nautilus* to Ireland.

American Farmers Ask Still Higher Duties on Egg Products

The United States Tariff Commission had under investigation last month the comparative foreign and domestic costs of "dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added." The chief source of imports into the U. S. of these articles is China.

The present duty on dried eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen is 18 cents per lb., which was unchanged from the 1922 Act when the tariff was revised in 1930. The 1930 Tariff Act raised the rate on frozen eggs, frozen yolk, and frozen egg albumen from 6 cents per lb. to 11 cents per lb.

Imports of dried eggs during the five years preceding enactment of the last tariff act averaged about 8,785,000 lb. annually; and imports of frozen egg products averaged about 10,288,000 lb. annually.

The dried eggs are used chiefly by bakers and confectioners. Domestic producers have made representations that eggs for drying or freezing can be obtained cheaper in China than in the United States, and that a smaller investment in plants is necessary there.

The American poultrymen's case for an increase is based on an alleged inability to compete with dried eggs imported from China. It was claimed that the imports could undersell the domestic product about 15 cents per lb. American interests alleged also that eggs in the shell in the United States cost on an average about 30 cents per dozen to produce, and claimed that market prices have averaged less than this figure.

The importers, on the other hand, claimed that the figures were grossly exaggerated, as eggs on the New York market for the last ten years have averaged about 21 cents per dozen. It was suggested that the farmers would not have been selling at such a loss over a long period.

C. E. R. Conference at Moscow Proves Fruitless

Mo Te-hui, plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow, recently reported to Nanking that the eighth meeting of the conference originally scheduled for June 1 was not held until June 4. The postponement was made at the request of the Soviet authorities. At the meeting discussions on the C. E. R. were resumed. The methods of assessment of the value of the railway property were mainly discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

China's Import of Cotton Piece Goods 1913-1929

(Nankai Statistical Service, June 1)

The import of cotton piece goods into China, whether classified by origin (or country of import) or by destination (or port of import), has unergone a significant change during the interval between 1913 and 1929. In respect of classification by origin, China's import of cotton piece goods has, in the first place, increased from Hk. Tls. 101,-832,770 in 1913 to Hk. Tls. 164,611,609 in 1929,—an increase of 61.8 per cent. This increase is caused chiefly by price changes, for during this period the index number of import prices in Shanghai, as compiled by the National Tariff commission, has risen from 100 in February, 1913 to 178.5 in 1929. fact the import of cotton piece goods, in term of quantity, has actually decreased from 28,445, 700 pieces in 1913 to 27,682,221 pieces,—a decrease of 763,479 pieces. Secondly, it is significant to note the replacement of Great Britain by Japan as the chief exporter of cotton piece goods to China. Whereas in 1913 the value percentage in China's cotton piece goods import is 56.3 for Great Britain but 18.1 for Japan (including Formosa), in 1929 the position is more than reversed, the percentage for Great Britain having fallen to 21.8 and that for Japan having risen to 66.5. Japan, in other words, supplies two-thirds of the cotton piece goods now imported into China. Meantime, the United States which claims 7.8 percent in China's cotton piece goods import in 1913, supplies only 0.3 percent in 1929.

In respect of classification by destination, China's cotton piece goods import has also increased from Hk. Tls. 100,012,667 in 1913 to Hk. Tls. 165,297.556 in 1929. Theoretically speaking, these two figures should correspond with those given in connection with the clasification of China's cotton piece goods import by origin. No explanation for the discrepancy, however, is given in the Customs report from which the data are obtained, but it is probable that such discrepancy may have arisen from errors in computation or failure to report simultaneously the origin and the destimation of import on the invoice from which the customs' data are compiled. Secondly, the relative importance of the provinces or ports in China's cotton piece goods import has also changed during the interval between 1913 and 1929. In term of value percentage for the provinces, the significant changes include the rise of Lianing from 13.88 in 1913 to 22.06 in 1929, the rise of Kiangsu from 17.13 in 1913 to 26.12 in 1929, the fall of Hopei from 18.39 in 1913 to 9 60 in 1929, the fall of Kwangtung from 6.16 in 1913 to 3.83 in 1929, and the fall of Shantung from 9.96 in 1913 to 6.06 in 1929. In term of value percentage for the ports, the significat changes include the rise of Antung from 3.02 in 1913 to 16.06 in 1929, the rise of Shanghai from 13.52 in 1913 to 24.22 in 1929, the fall of Tientsin from 17.97 in 1913 to 9.22 in 1929, the fall of Canton from 2.63 in 1913 to 1.87 in 1929, and the fall of Kiaochow from 7.24 in 1913 to 5.53 in 1929.

China's Import of Cotton Piece Goods From Foreign Countries, 1913—1929, (in Hk. Tls.)

	1913		1929	
Country	Value	%	Value	%
Great Britain	58,244,032	56.3	36,294,869	21.8
Japan (including Formosa)	18,753,919	18.1	110,500,253	66.5
Hongkong	9,808,217	9.5	11,254,801	6.8
U. S. A. (including Hawaii)	8,090,447	7.8	450,349	0.3
Russia	3,061,775	3.0	3,803,302	2.3
Russia & Siberia by land frontier	2,011,355	1.9	1,507,896	0.9
Pacific Ports	1,041,769	1.0	2,295,406	1.4
European Ports	8,264			
Amur Ports	387			
France	1,408,247	1.4	107,283	0.1
Philippine Islands	832,823	.8	12,665	
Canada	690,621	.7	1,809	
Netherlands	651,725	.6	486,545	0.3
Austria & Hungary	463,948	.4	3,492	
British India	446,772	.4	419,269	0.3
Korea	289,454	.3	1,153,497	0.7
Germany	273 034	.3	303,339	0.2
Macao	126,025	.1	26,992	
Belgium	100,697	.1		
French Indo-China	77,840	.1	5.007	
Italy	72,278	.1	1,034,107	.6
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,362		60,690	
Denmark	991			
Siam	742		38,405	
Dutch Indies	22		1,081	
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Federation			191,210	.1
Poland			47,599	
Norway			18,376	
Switzerland			17,586	
Australia, New Zealand, etc.			3,661	
Turkey, Persia, Egypt Aden, etc.			1,330	
Sweden			1,254	
Direct Gross Import	103,401,971	100	166,238,771	100
Re-exported Abroad	1,669,201		1,627,162	
Net Import from Abroad	101,732,770		164,611,609	

Bar Conference Wants Dr. Wang Chung-hui Impeached

At the National Bar Conference recently held at Hangchow, a resolution was moved by the Shanghai delegates and unanimously adopted, charging Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of Judicial Yuan, with failure to accomplish judicial reform, and petitioning the Control Yuan to institute impeachment proceedings against and remove him from his incumbent post. The main points in the charges are: (1.) That he had agreed in the course of the extrality negotiations that foreign nationals should not be subject to Chinese courts until the abolition of consular jurisdiction by the signatories to the Washington Conference; (2.) That although he has been in charge of judicial administration for three years, he has failed to accomplish anything; (3.) That the usurpation of judicial authority by military and police and administrative bodies has never been protested; (4.) Failure to call a National Judicial Conference to discuss judicial reform; and (5.) Nepotism.

Henry Ford Says America Needs New Economic System

In an interview in Stockholm, Sweden, June 13, Henry Ford expressed the opinion that the present crisis in the United States would not be so short as the one three years ago, but would remain and eventually result in a more healthy economic position. Mr. Ford declared that the different methods to remedy the depression proposed by business leaders in America were only put out in order that the public should not lose confidence, but that he did not believe in returning to the old state of affairs. "What we need", he said, "is a new economic system which will not be let down from above but will grow up from better financial methods."

Senator Borah Revives Question of German War Guilt

The German press last week gave prominence to a report from Washington according to which Senator Borah declared that in the secret archives of Congress there was a document worked out by the well-known American historian Tensill, made at the order of the United States Senate, and refuting the thesis of Germany's sole war guilt. Senator Borah added that he would try to get a copy of this important document but the chief of the archives of Congress, Mr. Putnam, immediately announced that he would resist any such attempt.

America to Keep Open Mind on War Debts Issue

Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., made a statement in Washington June 13 that the United States Government was not resolved to adhere rigidly to the thesis of the absolute separation between reparations and interallied war debts, but was ready in case of a serious financial crisis to reconsider the question.

Some of the German newspapers, according to a *Transocean* message, characterize this declaration as "sensational" and hold that it greatly increases the political significance of the visit to Europe of Secretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon.

As reported by the *United Press* Mr. Castle made the above statement in reply to questions regarding the recent Anglo-German conversations at Chequers and the German demands for a revision of the Young Plan.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 1,100,000 Shares
June 10

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. June 15	Tues. Jun 16
23½	11¼	1.60	Adams Express	13⅜	13½
42¾	20	3.00	Allis Chalmers	24	23⅝
129¾	93	4.00	American Can	105⅝	102⅞
51¾	22⅜	—	American & Foreign Power	26¾	26⅝
31⅝	11¼	—	American & For. Power W	15	14⅞
58½	25	4.00	American Smelting	29⅝	29
201¾	158¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	169	170⅝
130⅜	103¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	111¼	112¼
80¾	42⅛	*3.00	American Waterworks ..	45⅝	45⅞
43¼	19⅜	1.50	Anaconda Copper	21⅝	22⅛
23⅝	11⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	14½	14⅞
87⅞	44	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	56	56½
70⅜	38¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	43⅛	42⅞
39¾	15⅛	1.00	Borg Warner	16⅞	17⅜
45⅜	25	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	26½	25¼
131½	62⅞	6.00	Case J. I.	71¾	71½
54⅛	28¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	37¼	37
25¾	13⅝	1.00	Chrysler	18⅜	19¼
20¾	10⅛	.30	Cities Service, Com.	11⅜	11⅜
45⅜	21½	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric ..	26⅜	26⅞
16⅝	6¼	.75	Columbia Graphaphone ..	7¾	7⅝
12	7	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	8⅛	8⅛
2¾	1⅜	—	„ war.	1½	1½
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	92⅜	92⅛
12	5⅛	—	Continental Oil	6⅞	7⅛
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2⅞	2¾
7-¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	69	68⅞
107	72	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	80½	79⅜
185¾	122	5.00	Eastman Kodak	130½	132¾
61	31¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	35⅝	35½
38⅜	12¾	2.50	Fox Film "A"	19⅞	19⅝
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	Unq.	5⅛
54¾	36¼	1.60	General Electric	38¾	39½
56	43⅜	3.00	General Foods	47¾	47½
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	34½	34½
84⅛	46⅞	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	54	53½
42⅛	22	2.50	Gold Dust	27	27¼
20⅜	8½	—	Goodrich Rubber	10½	Unq.
52¾	31	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber ..	34¾	35⅛
22⅝	10¼	2.00	Granby	11⅝	11½
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors, ...	13½	13¾
62½	27⅞	4.00	International Cement ..	Unq.	Unq.
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅝	1⅝
60½	39¾	2.50	International Harvester ..	42	41¼
20⅛	9½	60	International Nickel	12	12
38¾	18⅜	2.00	International Tel. & Tel. .	27⅝	28⅝
80¾	41⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	52	52½
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	10	9⅞
31½	14⅝	2.00	Kennecott	17⅜	17⅜
27¾	19⅜	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	18⅞	19
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	25½	25⅝
91	62⅛	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	66½	66½
63½	36½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	41	41¼
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-) ..	14¾	14½
18½	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	11½	10⅜
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	19⅛	19
40⅞	21⅛	4.00	Nash Motors	26⅜	25
14⅜	6¼	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8⅛	8⅛
132¼	71¾	8.00	New York Central	87¾	89
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	7⅞	8
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	53	52
11⅞	5½	.60	Packard Motor	7¼	7¼
50¼	20⅛	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	23½	23⅛
64	42⅜	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad .	49⅞	49¾
8½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	5¼	5⅜
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum . ..	6⅝	6⅝
96½	73½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	79⅞	80¼
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	15⅝	15⅛
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	13⅜	13
53	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	49¼	49¼
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	51¾	52¼
10¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	5¾	5⅞
23⅝	10¾	—	Simmons Company	12⅜	12¼
54½	38½	2.00	Southern California Edison	42	42
20½	15¼	1.20	Standard Brands	17⅜	17¼
88⅜	55¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric ..	62	62½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	35	35¼
26	14⅜	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	16	16
36¼	18¼	3.00	Texas Corporation	20⅛	20¼
55¾	29⅜	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	32⅞	32⅞
59	33	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	35⅛	34
18	7⅛	1.00	Trans America	6⅞	7¼
72	44⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	49⅝	48½
205⅛	137⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway .	158	161½
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	26⅜	26
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	22⅛	22⅜
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	11⅞	11⅞
152⅜	83⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	39½	40⅛
76¾	23½	—	Vanadium	31⅛	30
20⅜	5	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	9	8½
107¾	57	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	59½	58⅜
65¾	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	67⅞	67⅜
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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British Banks to Close Branches in Japan

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has applied to the Japanese authorities to close its branch at Nagasaki and the Chartered Bank has applied to close its branches at Moji and Nagasaki. A *Rengo* telegram mentions that the withdrawal of these foreign banks is due to the provision of the new banking law requiring a large deposit coupled with a decline in exchange business due to the decline in foreign trade.

Foreign Hotel Woman Wins Case at Nanking

Mrs. W. W. Brydon, proprietor of the Yangtsze Hotel at Hsiakwan in Nanking, who was sued by a Chinese for breach of a lease contract won a case in a counter-action in the Nanking District Court. A lot of land at Hsiakwan, owned by Mrs. Brydon, was leased to Li Hung-yuan. This Spring, Mrs. Brydon notified Li to vacate the land, as she needed it for building purposes. Li refused to vacate and brought an action, charging Mrs. Brydon with breach of the lease contract which stipulated that lessee is to vacate the land only in case of default of payment of the rent. Mrs. Brydon brought a counter-action and won the case.

Chinese Gunboat Saves American Vessel From Pirates

A message from Nanking reports that through the prompt assistance of the gunboat *Weisheng* an American mercantile steamer plying on the Yangtsze River was saved from piracy. The steamer was in a precarious position on the night of June 13 when, after running aground in the vicinity of Kuanyingchow, southern Hupeh, it was threatened by pirates, who were dispersed by the *Weisheng*. The passengers were conveyed to Chengningchi, nearby. Meanwhile, work is in progress to tow the steamer from shallow water, with the *Weisheng* standing by.

It Was Lodge Not Roosevelt Who Suggested to Turn Over P.I. to Germany

A reader in Europe calls *The Review's* attention to the fact that a suggestion that was attributed to Nicholas Roosevelt in an editorial entitled "Some Interesting Far Eastern Events and Present Tendencies" in the issue of April 11, that the Philippines might be turned over to Germany, should as a matter of fact have been attributed to Henry Cabot Lodge, who made the suggestion in an article which appeared in *Harper's Magazine* last year. The erroneous statement was made incidental to a discussion of a suggestion by Herbert Adams Gibbons that negotiations be started to turn the Philippines over to Japan.

Shanghai's "International Spy" Again Under Arrest

Capt. Eugene Pick, popularly known as Shanghai's "International Spy" and an associate named Livitsky were arrested by the police of the International Settlement on June 16 on a charge that they were involved in an alleged arms swindle case. They were lodged in the local municipal jail and were scheduled to come up for a hearing in the Special District Court on Wednesday morning, June 17. The arrests were made at the instigation of a foreign firm, the name of which was not given in the account of the case which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, official British organ on June 17.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 10th June 1931.

This week an effectual damper on the prospects of an International Conference on silver has been administered by Mr. Hoover who stated that many countries did not desire to take part. It seems to be left to individual effort for the present, for Governmental authority apparently has no wish to sponsor such a Conference The market has been on the whole dull, and there has not been a wide variation in rates to report, Business very quiet, but speculators have not been idle.

News from abroad generally reports a featureless and dull market.

Silver:—Opened on the 4th inst. at 12 5/16d. for spot, and 12 1/4d. forward, and G. $0.26 3/8: closes today at 12 5/16d. for both positions.

In the early part of the week the market abroad was featureless, with hardly any business: China is reported as having bought. India and America having sold.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 4th inst, was 1/2: and has not since been altered:

The market opened on the 4th inst, with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/2 1/16d. and G. $18 5/8: 4 m/st Cr. 1/2 1/8d and G. $19 1/2: Yen Cross rate 49.40: Yen 172 1/4: Gold Bars 806 Rates were erratic and after rising to 1/2 1/4d. and G. $18 5/8 closed again at 1/2 1/8d. and G. $18 1/2: A fair demand, but scarcity bills. Gold Bars finished at 803.

On the 5th inst, 1/2 3/16d. and G. $.28 1/4 were obtainable at the start for T/T and after a quiet day with only small business closed at that. Gold Bars opened at 802 and closed at 804.40.

On the 6th inst, the same rates prevailed, but later speculators came in to sell and there was a rapid rise at the close to 1/2 5/16d. and G. $29 1/8: Gold Bars which opened at 803.-70 closed at 792.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 92,186,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,496,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 164,640,000 an increase of $1,300,000
Estimated value Tls. 210,926,000 as against Tls. 229,206,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for May	Thursday June 4	Friday June 5	Saturday June 6	Monday June 8	Tuesday June 9	Wed. June 10
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.735	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
D/Dfts ,,	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/16
T/T on India	82,390	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
T/T on France	763,260	724	724	724	725	725	725
T/T on N.Y.	29,845	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8
T/T on Demand		28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		119	119	119	119	119	119
T/T on H'kong	79.430	81 nom	81 1/8	81 1/8	81 1/8	81	81
T/T on Japan	265 750	174	174	174	174	174	174
T/T on Batavia	74 310	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
T/T on Straits	288.660	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/3.610	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/3 860	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	811.600	770	770	770	770	770	770
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	31.670	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 8	June 9	June 10
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	12 5/16	12 5/16	12 1/4	12 5/16	12 3/8	12 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.26 3/8	G.$.26 3/4	G.$.26 3/8	G.$.26 1/2	G.$.26 3/8	G.$.26 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 808.00	Tls. 804.00	Tls. 792.50	Tls. 799.0	Tls. 798.7	Tls. 807.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.875	Tls. 72.9	Tls. 72.8875	Tls. 72.8875	Tls. 72.8875	Tls. 72.8
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.26
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86 5/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 11 1/2
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 3/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

June 11, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	731/4	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	102 1/4	4.85
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	82 3/8	7.50
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	107	4.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	61 1/4	10.10
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87	7.20
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	79 1/4	8.30
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	81 1/2	9.70
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	83	7.34
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	107	5.94
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100	7.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	43	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/4	6.01
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99 1/2	5.54
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	95	5.87
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	67	11.97
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	79	7.29
Republic of Peru .	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	18	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	74 1/2	8.60
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	72 1/2	9.62
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	81	8.76
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan) ..	6 % July 1, 1932	100	6.00
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	86 1/4	7.26
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101 1/2	6.83
U S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	47 1/2	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	22 3/8	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	52 1/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	78 1/8	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	47 1/2	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	16	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	26 1/4	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	36 1/2	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	67	11.44
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	13	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	39 3/8	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	75	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	66 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	64 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	41 1/4	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45 1/2	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	28	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	23	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

STEEL MAKER, April 27.

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 650	*Pls* 2,348
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	672
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	4,187
Steel, Bamboo	,,	503

TWEEDBANK, April 27.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	2,862

KINAI MARU, April 28.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls* 1,750	*Pls.* 6,473
Aluminium-foil	,,	58
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	170
German Silver Sheets	,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain..	,,	1,051
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength	,,	895
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,407
Sulphur Black	,,	1,001
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,597
Canned Goods, Unclassed	*Doz.*	460
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	13,231
Paints, Unclassed	,,	45
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 122	*G. Units.* 7,101
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	23,204
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	803

RABY CASTLE, April 28.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 600	*Pls.* 2,130
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	374
Cement	,,	1,896
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	469
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	247
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Starch	,,	1,416
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,183

EFFNA, April 30.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Carbon Black	*Pls.*	176
Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 1625	,, 5,723
Grease	,,	273
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,122
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	10,000
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,	20,823
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	64,475

TEXAS, April 3[illegible].

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup ft*	482,489
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,002,278

BORGESTAD, May 1.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Supft.*	1,104,900
Merchantable	,,	273,220
Railway Sleepers	*Pcs.*	1,567
Laths	*Mille*	80

CHICHIBU MARU, May 1.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 20	*Pls.* 19.94
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 24	*Pls.* 24.60
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	*Pls.*	70
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	548
Hair, Human	,,	102
Seed, Sesamum	,,	8,786
Wool, Sheep's	,,	251
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	*Pcs.*	2,000

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, May 1.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 1,900	*Pls.* 3,603
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	840
Hides, Cow	,,	53
Oranges, Fresh	,,	25
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,342
Soda Ash	,,	840
Shrimps, Dried	,,	243
Saccharine	,,	30
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,569
Coffee	*Lb.*	2,422
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	134
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	806
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	579
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*G. Units*	488,159

NANSENVILLE, May 2.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pcs.*	4,367
Flour, Wheat	,,	485
Grease Lubricating, Mineral	,,	114
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	*Galls.*	500
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	73,736
Cigars	*Mille*	3
Timber:		
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	221,967
Logs, Hardwood	,,	102,433
Railway Sleepers	,,	1,085,904

DEFIANCE, May 2.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Crude	*Pls.*	210
,, Regulus	,,	1,260
Bristles	,,	50
Brassware	,,	40
Cotton Waste	,,	575
Nutgalls	,,	84
Oil, Wood	,,	4,505
Seed, Sesamum	,,	14,705
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,379
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,288
,, Deer	*Pcs.*	2,004
,, Doe, Untanned	,,	7,991

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, May 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls* 70	*Pls.* 69.78
Yellow, Tsingtao	,, 85	,, 82.01
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.15
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	54
Egg Albumen Dried	,,	234
,, Whole Egg,	,,	17
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	696
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	38
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	58
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	698
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	89
Skins, Kid, Untanned	*Pcs.*	6,200
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	8,865
,, Mole, ,,	,,	5,000
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	700
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	1,500
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	18,050

TAISHAN, May 6.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Corded	*Pcs.*	192
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	582
Typewriters	,,	53
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	*Yds.*	40,551
,, Embroidery, in Skeins	*Pls.*	22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	,,	33
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	150
Asphalt	,,	5,238
Grease Lubricating Mineral	,,	345
Gum, Unclassed	,,	11
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	630
Starch	,,	1,040
Sugar of Milk	,,	253
Sulphur Black	,,	326
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,770
,, Stalk	,,	3,933
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,862
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	316
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	35,400
,, Unclassed	,,	105

PRESIDENT MADISON, May 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Evaporated	*Pls.*	156
,, Condensed	,,	27
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	3,247
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	352
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft.*	499,832
Motor-cycles	*Pcs.*	8
Motor-cars	,,	4

SILVERWILLOW, May 6.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	17
Aluminium Sheets	,,	19
Petrolatum	,,	457
Starch	,,	462
Sulphur Black	,,	683
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,266
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 94	*G. Units* 4,818

GENERAL METZINGER, May 7.

Agents: Cie des Messageries Maritimes.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 150	*Pls.* 554

TSUYAMA MARU, May 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
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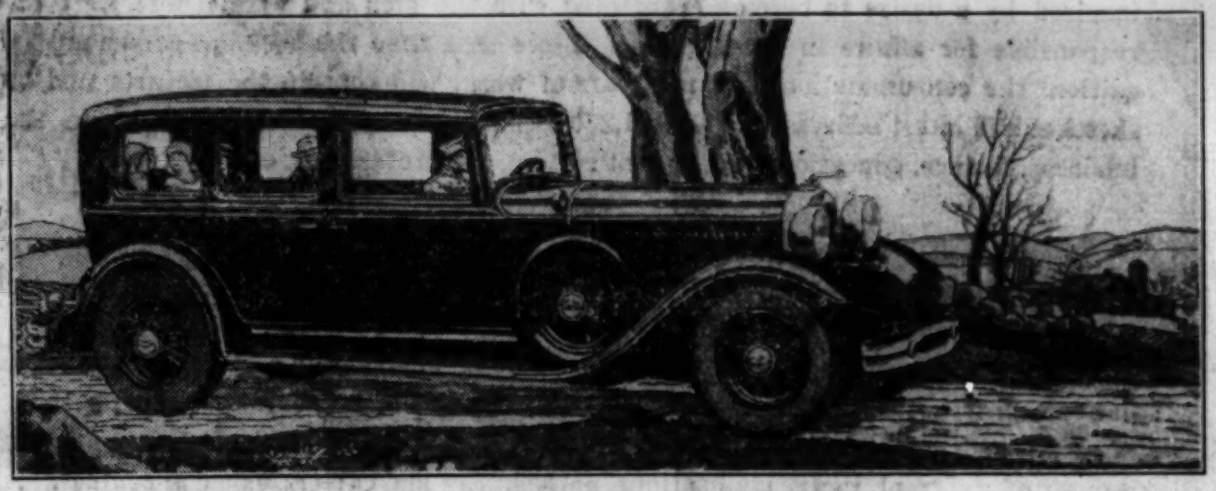

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